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PIONEERING REVIVED IN AUSTRALIA

Southern Area Active in Promoting Movements for Unemployed

COLONIES SET UP IN WILDERNESS

Churches and Government Coöperate in Great Agricultural Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Out of the idleness of the depression period a new pioneering movement has arisen here. Men from the water front, factories, and offices are going on the land with a determination that already has made the wilderness smile with farms. Laborers have turned fishermen and are gathering harvests in the Great Australian Bight. Others have gone out into the scrub, clearing for settlements or for reservoir projects. Out of this long depression has come a score of new and permanent enterprises.

The city areas are sending men into productive country enterprises. The "back to the land" cry is ringing throughout South Australia. All political parties are bending their efforts to a great agricultural recovery. The Government is assisting the movement by grants of land, votes of money, and the provision of equipment. The churches are cooperating.

Leading citizens have formed an organization to stimulate the movement, while there is talk of a private company being formed with capital to develop settlements.

Feeding 80,000 Persons

The authorities at present are feeding 80,000 workless persons, many of whom would make successful settlers, but the days are gone when the Government can give 100 per cent assistance to settlers.

Mr. Robert S. Richards, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has introduced a bill in Parliament for the compulsory acquisition of large estates for cutting up into holdings. It is even suggested that the Government should take steps to bring into compulsory use all vacant allotments in the metropolitan area.

A central organization is proposed to assist group settlement of young people on fairly large areas, giving advice and financial aid.

Special efforts are being made to interest young men in the land. Recently the Citizens' League convened a conference of 30 organizations to

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Gandhi Demands Right Atmosphere For Round Table

BOMBAY, Aug. 10 (AP)—Mahatma Gandhi explained to a large audience of Indians yesterday that he was undecided about going to London for the Round Table Conference.

His first decision not to participate in the second conference unless the communal problem in India was settled was unkindly interpreted, he said, by the American and British press "as a means for backing out of the Delhi pact."

"By the terms of that pact," the Mahatma declared, "I gave my solemn word that I would go to London, but it is necessary that there should be a certain atmosphere for my going. First of all, I must be assured that the Indian peasants will not suffer in my absence at the hands of the Government. Secondly, I want to feel certain that the Government will carry out all the terms of the Delhi truce, and, thirdly, I would like to feel that there will be peace among the various racial communities while I am absent.

"The highest government officials assured me the Delhi truce will be loyally fulfilled, but we must have concrete acts in that direction, not mere words."

Referring to the recurrence of racial conflicts between the Indians themselves, the Mahatma said in part:

"This disgraceful affair, when people who had done no wrong to anybody were pounced upon and belabored, when brother attacked brother like a savage, has gone to my heart.

"The outside world will believe we are at war among ourselves and are unfit for self-government."

"How can we, torn from within," Gandhi asked, "attain swaraj?" This term means home rule.

It was learned later that questions raised by Gandhi as conditions precedent to his participation in the London conference are now under discussions between Bombay and other governments.

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New Zealand Limits Immigration Flow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

NEW ZEALAND has put an end to its system of state-aided immigration. In normal times the Dominion used to receive thousands of "assisted immigrants" every year. When unemployment became serious the Government cut down assisted immigration by 65 per cent, restricting it to separated members of families, domestic servants and boys brought out under special farm-training schemes. Today the only persons eligible for "nominated" passages are members of families which have already settled in the country.

No Jobs, Youth Is Told Time Is Ripe for Study

Government and Educators Urge Students to Add Year to School

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—A nation-wide movement to keep the youth of the country in school and out of the field of employment during the present unemployment emergency as an aid to President Hoover's plans of placing men in jobs, is under way, according to Mr. Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

According to Mr. Croxton, if young men and women continued their education a year or two longer they would make an important contribution to employment conditions at present.

A program of immediate action to this end is being developed through the coöperation of well-known educational organizations, with the President's committee serving in a coördinating capacity. The objectives of the group are:

1. "To take advantage of present period of unemployment and part-time employment by encouraging the greatest possible utilization of opportunities for preparation for future positions and for the enrichment of American life.

2. "To keep all children under 16 years of age in school in this time of surplus labor and increasing demands of industry for skill and judgment.

3. "To encourage undergraduates and members of 1931 high school and college graduating classes to remain in school.

4. "To urge that increasing effort be made by schools and institutions of learning for guidance programs that will direct young people not only into fields of usefulness but into fields where their services will be in demand."

Woman Takes Charge

Miss Olga A. Jones, who has had extensive experience with school systems and school publications in the middle West, has recently joined the committee to be in charge of its education work. Those who attended the first conference with the committee head this week were Mr. W. W. Husband, Asistant Secretary of Labor; Mr. John P. Frey, American Federation of Labor; Mr. James E. Cummings, National Catholic Welfare Conference; Mr. W. Elwood Baker, general secretary, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mr. Louis A. Kalbach and Maris M. Proffitt, United States Office of Education; Edith Rockwood, National League of Women Voters; Mr. Joy E. Morgan, and Mr. L. W. Ashby, National Education Association; Katherine F. Lenroot, United States Children's Bureau; Mr. John Cummings and Mr. Frank Cushman, Federal Board for Vocational Education. Other organizations have indicated their intention of coöperating.

Employment reports, Mr. Croxton points out, indicate that young men and women are especially handicapped during the present emergency. They are competing with heads of families who are properly being favored by most employers, he points out. "During an abnormal time like the present, the dangers of idleness for young people still in the habit-forming age," he says, "must be frankly reckoned with. Even more than in

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BRITISH CREDIT CALLED SOUND BY ECONOMIST

Return of World Confidence Held Chief Requisite for Sterling Recovery

By NORMAN CRUMP
British Economist and Statistician
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 10—To appreciate the recent fluctuation in the position of the pound sterling it must be remembered that England normally earns a big income from its overseas trade, from its business as a world banker and from its foreign investments. This income may be estimated, roughly, at £4,000,000,000.

Trade depression and the fall in world prices has affected this surplus, especially as British costs have not fallen in proportion to the world price fall. Today England exports less goods, its ships earn less, its foreign investments pay smaller dividends, and even its banking business brings in less, owing to the recent fall in world money rates. In 1929 its net income from abroad was £138,000,000, but in 1930 it was only £39,000,000. In 1931 it may show a loss.

Great Britain is the world's banker. Like all bankers, it stands to be shot at by customers when they get poor or frightened. Conversely, like other bankers, it lends money to its customers, part of which cannot be called in at once. Its net short-term indebtedness to the world was estimated by the Lord MacMillan Committee on Finance and Industry as £254,000,000 at the end of 1930, mostly due to foreign banks and consisting either of sterling balances maintained by them in London or of foreign holdings of sterling acceptances.

Vulnerability of Sterling

This figure is £50,000,000 greater than the value of six months' exports of British goods at the present level of trade, and about £100,000,000 greater than British gold stocks. Thus, if all this sum is withdrawn at once, England could not meet it. This is the real vulnerability of sterling, but it must be appreciated that the strongest bank in the world would have to suspend payment if all its customers tried to withdraw their deposits at once. No bank keeps a 100 per cent cash ratio, nor does London keep a 100 per cent gold reserve against the foreign claims upon it.

Thus, before the German crisis began, England's net income from abroad was declining. It had big short-term potential claims against it. Trade depression and the fall in prices had undermined its budget, as it had the budgets of other countries, including the United States. Its costs were higher than the current level of prices. For these rea-

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Weather Delays Lindbergh Trip; Other Fliers Busy

Rain and fog delayed Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh from resuming their flight from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Japan today, according to Associated Press dispatches. Their plans are to fly to Nome and from there to Karanginsk, Siberia, 1067 miles away.

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of Mr. Parker Cramer, American flier en route to Copenhagen from the Shetland Islands, was still undetermined early this morning. Military planes were scouting the coast line for signs of the airman. Mr. Cramer took off from the Shetland Islands yesterday.

Another flier, Capt. Wolfang von Gronau, of Germany, who is flying over the same route as Mr. Cramer, but in the direction of Canada, arrived at Reykjavik, Iceland yesterday.

The American fliers Mr Hugh Herndon Jr., and Mr. Clyde Pangborn are still delayed in Tokyo pending legal proceedings relative to their landing at the airfield without permit and flying over fortified areas.

Meanwhile, Mr. Russell Boardman and Mr. John Polando, who made a non-stop flight from New York to Istanbul, landed at Marseilles yesterday after a flight from Istanbul.

The German flying boat DO-X chafed at its moorings in Para, Brazil, because a broken crankcase in one motor had delayed its maiden visit to the United States via South American ports.

Chicago Musicians 'Out of Work' Sent to Play at Public Institutions

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Music of orchestras and bands is brightening the halls of philanthropic homes and other institutions here as a result of a new unemployment relief plan adopted by the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

Instead of doling out relief money, the federation engages the services of its idle members, sends them out to give concerts to charitable institutions and pays them at union rates for their performances. A fund of $30,000 raised by the union from its working members is being spent in this way, according to Mr. James C. Petrillo, president of the musicians' organization.

The union accepts invitations from any worthy institution within reasonable distance from its headquarters, according to its officers. It has sent out orchestras and bands of about 35 pieces to old people's homes of many nationalities, to county institutions and to hospitals. Programs are planned with a view to pleasing the group for which the concert is given. At a German home, for example, old German folk songs are played, among other selections.

Concerts, which began in May, probably will continue until late September under the present fund, Mr. Petrillo said. They are bringing twofold benefit, he pointed out, helping the union members in a way which enables them to keep their self-respect and bringing cheer to many others. He has many grateful letters from heads of institutions where concerts have been given.

For a permanent solution of the musicians' employment problem, however, Mr. Petrillo looks to a revival of orchestra music in theaters. He believes that people eventually will demand real music to replace mechanically reproduced music, and so work will be provided for professional musicians.

Revision of Criminal Procedure Demanded by Hoover Board

Action by Congress to Be Asked—Humanizing of Police Codes to Eliminate Brutality of 'Third Degree' Called Need

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement laid before the American people today a report showing that the "third degree"—or abuses of police authority—is prevalent in the United States.

The commission calls for an "awakened public sentiment" to check the growth of such practices." It points out that there has been "no thoroughgoing revision of criminal procedure in the United States since the foundation of our constitutional Government."

"It is high time," it says, "that there should be in every state, as well as in Congress, a careful study of the subject and the adoption of some thoroughgoing reconsideration of the laws affecting prosecution for crime. There is no doubt that the rules of criminal procedure afford far too many loopholes for the escape of guilty persons. . . . We earnestly recommend the consideration by Congress of a code of federal criminal procedure to meet these evils."

In New York, Chicago, and other big cities with the exception of Boston, first-hand accounts by the commission's agents show the existence of lawless acts by law enforcement officials.

Mayors, police chiefs and newspapers are quoted condoning the practice. The officials are quoted as declaring that suspected criminals should have "no constitutional rights." Descriptions are included of so - called "confessions" extorted from suspects by violence.

"This commission has deemed it to be its duty," the report states at

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TRAWLER SHOWS FISH FREEZING IN OPERATION

French Vessel Visits Boston With Refrigerated Cargo From Grand Banks

Methods of preserving sea foods that are expected eventually to supersede the present systems were demonstrated on the French trawler Jean Hamonet, which arrived at the New Haven Pier, South Boston, today from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The new system is said to be the first successful attempt to develop a combined floating fishing vessel and freezer.

The method was invented by M. Emmerich Reeh of Paris and is known as the Sacip system. A company with that name has been formed in France. Eight French trawlers have been purchased, two of which are already in service. The Hamonet has made only two trips and after freezing 125 tons of halibut, haddock, cod and other fish on the Grand Banks, the vessel came to Boston to show persons interested in the fishing trade how the system works.

The vessel sails for the Grand Banks again tomorrow, where additional catches will be frozen before the voyage to Boulogne. As the fish are taken aboard the trawler they are frozen in hoppers through refrigerating apparatus so that the natural slime provides a film over the entire fish. They are then put into cold salt brine which revolves in a drum too rapidly to freeze, but which sends cold through the already frozen film.

The fish are then put into nets for convenience of handling. They are stowed in the forward hold, which is kept at a temperature of five degrees above zero. The trawlers using this method of freezing are only slightly larger than those operating out of Boston and it is said that the cost of operating the freezing apparatus is less than the cost of ice used in the present method for keeping the fish fresh until the vessels reach port. The freezing machinery is comparatively compact. Fish are sorted and stowed in the holds much like cord-wood is piled.

Farm Boy's Future Lies Right at Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Country boys who do not want city jobs were hailed as the hope of American agriculture in a radio address today by Dr. J. C. Wright, director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Dr. Wright described the enthusiasm for country living displayed by 60,000 boys belonging to the Future Farmers of America, an organization sponsored by vocational agricultural schools.

"They are learning their best opportunity for the future lies right on the home farm or another farm," said Dr. Wright. "You will not find them walking the streets of our large cities looking for jobs where there are no jobs.

"They form and operate their own coöperative associations, they buy and sell, they conduct agricultural meetings, and they participate in the agricultural program of the community. Their laboratories are their home farms."

FRANCOIS-PONCET GETS BERLIN POST

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The German Government has notified the Government of France of its agreement to the appointment of M. Andre Francois-Poncet as Ambassador to Berlin succeeding M. Pierre de Margerie.

M. Andre Francois-Poncet, a member of the Laval Cabinet, has represented France recently at several international conferences. He was delegate to the world wheat conference in Rome and his country's representative at the London meeting of Young plan experts.

For some weeks his name has been mentioned among candidates for the Berlin post. Recently there were reports that M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador to the United States, might be transferred to Berlin.

POWER ACCORD WITH CANADA GAINS HEADWAY

Start on St. Lawrence Plan at Massena Point by Fall Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASSENA POINT, N. Y., Aug. 10—Negotiations for an international power agreement between the United States and the Dominion of Canada have progressed to a point which warrants assurance that construction on the St. Lawrence project may be started this year, according to Mr. Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Power Authority. With Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Walsh has just completed a tour of the proposed Massena Point hydroelectric development site and the Beauharnois hydroelectric development, now under construction.

Inspection of the latter property showed a similarity in the engineering problems there solved and those which appear in the international rapids section that convinced the Governor of the feasibility of the earlier fulfillment of the plan for international development of the potential 2,300,000 horsepower of the St. Lawrence at Massena Point.

Governor Roosevelt, in a statement yesterday following his visit to Beauharnois, emphasized the value of the authority method in cutting red tape in the proposed Massena Point development, comparable, he said, to the benefits which a private corporation has, and yet leaving the State in complete control.

The development at Beauharnois, which is by private corporation, was described by the Governor as a constructive job "comparable to the largest ever undertaken in any country."

Mr. Walsh said the Federal Government had expressed hope to the Power Authority that a treaty could be worked out in the near future. This was in response, he said, to a report from him on the $171,000,000 Massena Point project to President Hoover's employment stabilization board, which requested construction figures from him for its guidance in advance planning for unemployment relief.

"Within the last few days," he continued, "we have received direct information that Washington is hopeful that the negotiations between the Federal Government and the Dominion of Canada can be worked out in the near future. If so the actual construction of the project can be begun in the late fall or early winter of the present year."

This would mean, he said, the employment of 18,500 men in the first year, with a monthly payroll of $1,474,000, and more than $50,000,000 worth of materials and equipment.

Texas Rejects Ban On Cotton Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 10—The Senate on Aug. 8 by a vote of 14 to 10 defeated the proposed cotton acreage reduction bill which has been pending before both bodies of the Legislature.

This action practically nullifies the effects of the Southern Cotton Conference held here earlier in the week, at which resolutions were adopted by representatives of six cotton-growing states and recognised agricultural leaders endorsing the bill and urging united endeavor, nationally and internationally, to bring about lessening of cotton production and increase of cotton consumption.

Senatorial objections to the bill were based largely upon the assertion, voiced by Mr. T. J. Holbrook, Senator from Galveston, that it was both socialistic and unconstitutional. The House sitting as a committee of the whole had previously reported favorably on the bill.

GEODETIC COAST CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Lieut.-Comdr. Fred L. Peacock, of the United States coast and geodetic survey, has taken charge of the Explorer, engaged in surveys near Ketchikan. Capt. E. W. Eickelberg, who has had command of the vessel for the last two years, has been transferred to Washington, D. C.

REICH VICTORY HELD TO BRING FRANCE CLOSER

Both French and German Speakers at Williamstown Voice Pleasure

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 10—With the announcement of reactionary defeat in the Prussian elections set forth as lending weight to the assurances of Germany's desire for conciliation with France, Prof. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University, German protagonist here, told the Institute of Politics today that only slight differences now separated the sincere desires of both France and Germany for a peaceful settlement of their status.

Dr. von Beckerath's address before the general conference was a direct answer to the charges against Germany made three days previously by the French protagonist at the Institute, M. Charles A. Le Neveu, president of the Union Coloniale. M. Le Neveu had contended that Germany was deliberately wrecking its economic structure to avoid fulfillment of war obligations, and that France was convinced by the Hitler movement and other reactionary tendencies that Germany desired a war of revenge.

The timeliness of the Prussian elections with their unexpected evidence of a decline in Hitlerism and Fascist strength was eagerly received by Dr. von Beckerath, who described the result in his opening remarks as a complete vindication of Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor. Prussia, he explained, is the bulwark of Socialism and, without its continued support in the Reichstag, the Bruening Cabinet would have fallen.

French View Differs

Dr. von Beckerath's treatment of the Franco-German differences was in striking contrast to that of M. Le Neveu. The latter had delivered a lucid exposition of the French point of view, but made no attempt to dissipate the clouds of misunderstanding which shroud the relationship of the two continental powers. Dr. von Beckerath, on the other hand, first attempted to clear away the clouds by explaining the background and by presenting, as fairly as possible, the French as well as the German attitude.

He said he firmly believed in the willingness for peace of both sides, but that misunderstanding caused the different temper, states of mind, and political reactions of both nations which were responsible for growing bitterness, deceit, and lack of confidence in any possibility of settlement.

The German lavishness in public finance, which the French interpreted as an attempt to wreck Ger-

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Pardon Extended Cuban Rebels Who Relinquish Arms

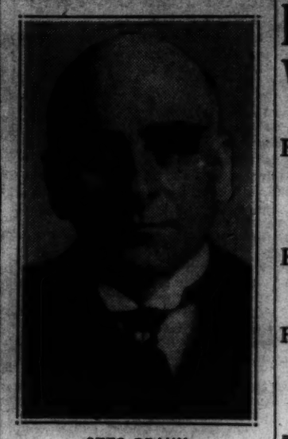
HAVANA, Aug. 10 (AP)—Martial law reigned throughout Cuba today in the wake of a revolutionary uprising against the régime of President Machado, which brought three fatalities and threw the island into confusion.

The President issued a proclamation declaring that military authority was supreme until countermanded, and that all legal action was vested in the military courts. He also promised that rebels, other than leaders, who laid down their arms within 24 hours would be pardoned.

The armed forces of the Government sought Gen. Mario G. Menocal, Cuban President from 1913 to 1921, and alleged leader of the movement.

In Pinar Del Rio yesterday 17 men, among them General Menocal's brothers, Fausto, Guatimon and Serafin, and Dr. Ricardo Dolz, Dean of Law at Havana University, were arrested by rural guards just before they entered Pinar Del Rio city, allegedly with arms and ammunition in their automobiles. They were brought to Havana and confined in Cabana Fortress. Others arrested during the day included General Menocal's son, "Mayito" Santiago Verdeja, former Speaker of the House and Conservative member from Havana Province.

His Régime Supported By Voters in Prussia



OTTO BRAUN
Premier of Prussia

Radical Check Eases Move To Help Germany

Prussian Vote Failure Clears Way for Financial Committee

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Aug. 10—With the failure of the Prussian referendum clearing the way for constructive work to help Germany, the financial committee set up by the London conference, which began its session over the week-end, proceeded today to an intensive study of Germany's needs. Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank of New York, was elected chairman of this group of 10 leading financial experts of the world's great banking countries, which convened in the directors' room in the World Bank here.

The essential purpose of the committee's study is to determine exactly which of Germany's short-term credits should, and can be, transformed into long-term credits. To answer this question the committee must investigate the base of Germany's financial structure, which has been tottering as a result of the withdrawal of hundreds of millions of dollars in call money. The charges, first formulated by Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, that German industry and finance are inflated, and that vast sums have gone into extravagant and uneconomic expansion, are being examined. Dr. Karl Melchior, prominent Hamburg banker, who is Germany's spokesman on the committee, began the analysis of these problems yesterday.

It is reliably stated that Germany itself realizes that much capital which has fled need not be replaced, and that renewal of short-term loans would place the country once more at the mercy of the foreign investor. For the future, German leaders hope the country's business can continue upon a narrowed capital basis, with the largest possible proportion of indispensable foreign money placed at the longest feasible terms.

It is not considered likely the committee will study the question of a foreign loan, for Germany itself now opposes undertaking such an obligation. With revision of the entire question of debts and reparations looming on the horizon before the Hoover moratorium year ends, the Germans are not likely to shoulder new foreign loans with obligations such as were connected with the Dawes or Young plans, but with the present committee laying down conditions under which Germany needs and can economically utilize capital, the prospects of international long-term credits are believed to be bright.

The routing of Steel Helmet, Nazi and Communist forces at yesterday's vote is therefore another important step toward international backing for German finance. If the efforts of the Bruening Government to keep the extremist elements in close check, continue, then chances

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French Show Relief and Satisfaction At Outcome of Plebiscite in Prussia

By Cable From The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 10—France gave a sigh of relief and satisfaction today that the attempt of the extreme right and left elements to overthrow the moderate Prussian Government has failed.

In the same breath, however, the French press sounds a warning that this temporary setback to the German extreme elements must not be taken to mean that all obstacles to a policy of collaboration between the two nations have been suddenly removed.

It is pointed out that the very fact the referendum was taken at this inopportune moment reveals the strength of the Nationalist group, and this has had the effect of increasing apprehension and reinforcing the caution of France.

It is useless to deny that there is a new wave of pessimism in France respecting the prospects of rapprochement, not entirely countered by the favorable outcome of the referendum. The attitude of M. Pierre Laval, Premier, in the face of the German demand for credits, is now said to be justified and it is highly improbable that this attitude will be changed by the result of yesterday's vote in Prussia. As for the attitude of France toward disarmament, that, too, appears to be fixed.

The semiofficial Temps said, Sunday, before the result was definitely known, that the numerous statesmen's conferences now in progress and scheduled, can have importance in the international sphere, "only as the plebiscite in Prussia opens or closes the door to a confiding collaboration of Germany with other nations." It feels that the most immediate effect of the referendum will be in the financial sphere, but warns that even there Germany must give further assurances before it can count on further French support.

L'Echo De Paris is more optimistic in hailing not only the failure of the plebiscite, but even a certain apparent decline in the numbers of the extremist elements. It is rejoiced that the way is now cleared for consummation of a return visit by French statesmen to Germany. It also points out that the international committee on German finances, now meeting at Basel, can get down to work in a clarified and relatively serene atmosphere.

REICH AIDED BY PRUSSIAN VOTE FAILURE

Radical Defeat in Attempt to Dissolve Diet Shows Stability

PLEBISCITE BACKERS REVEAL POWER LOSS

Referendum Held to Show People's Confidence in Bruening Peace Policy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 10 — Germany's democratic republic today stands victorious over the combined forces of Fascism, Nationalism, and Communism, whose frontal attack on the Government through the Prussian plebiscite has failed.

The demand for dissolution of the Prussian Diet, headed by Otto Braun, which for 10 years has been the mainstay of German democracy, attracted not quite 40 per cent of the voters, and was consequently lost. According to latest official figures, those who favored dissolution polled but 9,793,600 of the 13,449,500 votes necessary to secure a majority.

The most important result of yesterday's balloting is the increasing evidence which it reveals of the stability of the Reich Republic, and the determination of the Prussian voters to continue their support of the democracy at home and rapprochement in international affairs.

It is apparent that the great majority of the voting population of Germany's federal state has refused to yield to panic and fear or to throw itself into the arms of Fascism and Communism, despite the excrutiating economic and political troubles. This is the second proof within a week of the level-headedness of the German people, the first being the calm attitude when the banks reopened a few days ago, after what was nearly a financial crash for the entire nation.

Voting Strength Drops

Another significant revelation from Sunday's plebiscite is the fact that the voting strength of the extreme parties showed signs of declining, for the Fascists, Nationalists and Communists registered about 2,500,000 votes less than they received at the last Reichstag election.

While a few districts still remain to be reported, the results cannot be more than slightly changed and they show that about 37 per cent of the electorate went to the polls, and with more than 3,000,000 votes against dissolution, more than 63 per cent cast a silent vote of confidence for the present régime.

In some parts, support for the plebiscite fell considerably below 37 per cent. This was true particularly in the west. In Cologne and Aachen, it commanded only 16.65 per cent; in Westphalia, home of Dr. Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, and seat of the Ruhr industry, only 30 per cent; in Berlin only 29 per cent, despite the fact that the Communists are the strongest party in the German capital; in East Prussia, one of the strongholds of the Nationalists, 48 per cent voted; in Schleswig Holstein, a country of radical peasants, 50 per cent; in Merseburg, a Communist center; and in Breslau, 38 per cent.

Motives Confused

The only possibility of success of the plebiscite came from the fact that for the moment the Communists and Fascists had combined forces, though their aims and policies are in conflict. The confused motives which were thus mingled at yesterday's voting were constantly apparent from the flaming placards with which both the "Reds" and the Nazis were seeking to attract the support of the German masses.

The disappointment of the Fascist and Nationalist circles is great. They did their best to deal a decisive blow at the system of administration which they regard as harmful to the interests of Germany. They made every effort to convince the people that the Socialist Government in Prussia was responsible for all their present distress. The Prussian Government replied to this accusation in a recent proclamation attributing the social distress primarily to the war, and apparently this view met with more response. The Nationalists are now making the lack of interest in the plebiscite, on the part of the Communists, responsible for their failure.

The failure of the plebiscite has spared Prussia an election 10 days before Christmas in the midst of what may be a very strenuous winter. An election at that time might have led to grave unrest and the Fascists and Communists saw the opportunity to gain enormously. Now Germany can go about further efforts to master its financial and economic difficulties, and to remedy unemployment without this "sword of Damocles" over its head.

"Reds" Attack Police

The voting passed off quietly until evening, when a serious outbreak occurred in Bulowplatz, one of the Radical centers in Berlin, where it is alleged Communists attacked the police.

Dr. Bruening and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, who returned from Rome today will now be able to go about their work in behalf of German banking and business in an atmosphere considerably clarified and pacified.

The elections which the plebiscite sought to advance, will now take place next spring, and by then it is hoped Germany will have regained such financial and economic

stability as will bring in its wake reduction of unemployment and unrest

Peace Rally Is Held

COBLENZ, Ger., Aug. 10 (AP)—Forty-thousand Reichsbanner men and many civilians gathered yesterday at a peace rally urging reconciliation of Germany and France, and international understanding. It was the last day of the Reichsbanner men's anniversary meeting here. A great procession ended the program. A stream of uniformed men, military bands, black, red and gold flags and motortrucks paraded through the streets, several miles long, in an effort to show that Republican Germany is well prepared to defend its democratic ideals.

At a big meeting in the concert hall, Herr Karl Severing, Prussian Minister of the Interior, said: "Our big army of peace should show the world that there are infinitely more people in Germany crying for peace than for revenge."

Bomb Derails Train

JUETERBOG, Ger., Aug. 10 (AP)—More than 100 passengers were injured Saturday night when dynamiters, with the slogan "Hoch, Revolution!" bombed and derailed the crowded Basel-Frankfort-Berlin express and derailed eight cars. There were no fatalities. The bomb was set off as the express rounded a curve.

TAX REBATE GRANTED LOWELL MILL OWNERS

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP)—The State Board of Tax Appeals in a ruling Saturday awarded Marden & Murphy, Inc., of Lowell, owners of the Hamilton Mills, a municipal tax rebate of $22,159, plus interest for the year 1928, after prolonged hearings. The board also reduced the original valuation of $1,380,800, set by the city assessors, to $600,547.

For the year 1929 the board reduced the valuation from $1,291,750 to $546,270 but allowed no rebate, as the owners had paid only $5000 of that year's tax.

WOMAN AGAIN HEADS FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Savannah Fair, Inc., has reëlected as president, Mrs. R. D. Van Allen, who conducted the fair last fall. She announces that the fair this time will be held sometime in May. She thinks the novelty of a spring fair will attract attention.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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NO ONE NATION GUILTY IN WAR, 'Y. M.' DECIDES

World Conference Hears Hoover Stress Good Will Aim of Group

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10—No nation or group of nations is entirely to blame for the war, in the opinion of the World Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, which in a midnight session here Saturday adopted a resolution to this effect. The action came after long debate and followed an address by President Hoover in which the Chief Executive extolled the Y. M. C. A. as an agency of good will and international fellowship.

The President, whose address was radiocast, urged his hearers to continue their efforts for a warless world.

"You have forgathered to formulate your plans," he said, "that you may, with renewed vigor, foster among the youth of all lands the development of a vital faith in spiritual life, the kindling of a more passionate sense of social obligations and the cementing of international fellowship for service to God and mankind."

Speaking then in terms of a challenge to the youth of the world represented in the Y. M. C. A. the President said: "Your organization is a great militant body enlisted in the fundamental advancement of human progress. The problems before the world were never greater than today. No small degree of responsibility rests upon you for their proper solution. I and my countrymen have confidence in you and the contribution you will make to the future.

Sees Desire Realized

In commenting on the unrest throughout the world, the President said: "Recent weeks have given impressive proof of the hunger of the human spirit for a greater sense of security and a willingness to respond to a common effort to attain this goal. The desire is overpowering. It shall be realized."

The President's radio address, delivered at the closing business session, was followed by another voice from the air, that of Mr. R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, speaking from Ottawa. As in the case of the President, Mr. Bennett called upon the Christian associations represented to persist in their efforts in behalf of a world freed from the menace of distrust and suspicion.

"In the world struggle for happier days, this association will, I know, be found in the forefront of the effort," he said. "Throughout the countries of the Old World and the New it will go on to practice its profession of true friendship and help in the ways it knows so well in breaking down those barriers of ignorance and distrust, which hinder our march toward enduring and universal peace and happiness.

"Offer my sincere good wishes, not only to the national association of my own country, and that of our great neighbor, but to all those other national associations forming part of that great world fellowship which, by its deeds, has proved the truth that right living and just dealings in themselves keep constant the spirit of international good will, and make sure that international coöperation will prosper our common aims and prevail against our common difficulties."

Cables Read

After the Canadian minister had finished, the chairman of the conference, Dr. John R. Mott, read a number of cable dispatches of friendly greeting from the representative leaders of many nations, including President von Hindenburg of Germany, the President of Uruguay, the Prime Minister of Latvia, the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.

After a week of debate the delegates in plenary session, and with but two dissenting votes adopted the statement on war guilt. The German delegation abstained from voting, because it did not want to influence the action of the conference. The French delegation, with one abstention, voted in favor of removing the exclusive war guilt stigma from their German associates.

The resolution follows: "Nine hundred eighty-six delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association from 50 nations, having during four days of fellowship together become acutely aware of the spiritual sufferings of their German brethren, while conscious of their incompetency to deal with any of the political implications of the question which they approach only by reason of their common spiritual concerns, desire, in the spirit of that international brotherhood which the association seeks to promote throughout the world, to dissociate themselves from the injustice of attributing to one nation or group of nations alone sole responsibility for the war."

The affirmative vote on this resolution, which had been the center of a great deal of discussion throughout the entire conference, was accompanied with vigorous applause. "The Y. M. C. A. has now vindicated itself as a brotherhood movement," said one of the German delegates.

Disarmament Agreed

Unanimous consent was given to the conference resolution on disarmament, the conference calls upon the national alliances to bring the full weight of their influence to bear upon their respective peoples and governments with a view to securing that the forthcoming disarmament conference shall result in an actual and considerable reduction and limitation of armaments in accordance with article eight of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the preamble to Part Five of the Treaty of Versailles and the official correspondence relating thereto, and the terms of the Kellogg pact."

The conference deplored the rapid rise within recent years of that excessive nationalism which seeks to usurp the place of religion in the life of the world. "Without wishing to minimize the positive value that arises from devotion to a cause greater than the individual," it was said, "the conference is conscious of the gravest danger that results from that ultra-nationalism which challenges the supremacy of all other allegiances. There is also a manifest tendency to translate faith in internationalism into a veritable 'gospel' or 'religion' with the result that human brotherhood is emphasized to the virtual exclusion of God. The conference calls upon the national alliances and the local associations to be on their guard against these dangers."

The effect of the motion picture on cultural and international relations was touched upon in one of the resolutions adopted by the conference. "It is generally recognized," it was said, "that the cinema is an educational agency of great potentiality for the development of moral character and for the promotion of international and interracial good will." The conference then lamented the fact that "these possibilities are so little realized in the productions appearing on the screen."

Reflections on the characteristics of nationalities was especially deplored and it was recommended that the world's alliance of the Y. M. C. A. negotiate with the film producers to correct those features of the motion picture industry that make for international and intercultural misunderstanding between the peoples of various nationalities.

Reaffirming its position that the use of alcoholic beverages is a detriment to the physical and moral wellbeing of youth, the conference instructed the world's committee to prepare a series of publications showing "the effect of the use of alchool and drugs on boy life." It was urged that an educational program be instituted in every country represented by the Y. M. C. A., on racial understanding.

A vigorous debate followed the presentation of the resolution on race relations in the plenary session, precipitated by the fact that the Negro representatives insisted that all racial discrimination be removed as a condition to membership in the organization. The resolution as originally presented to the conference stated that "it is neither honest nor Christian for an association to forget or neglect any group of young men or boys living in its community."

This was held to be nothing more than a meaningless, pious gesture. It was then voted that no individual be denied membership in the Y. M. C. A. solely on the basis of race. It was also recommended that there be a more general exchange of youth leaders between the various nations.

Dr. Mott brought the world conference to a close Sunday afternoon in an address in which the speaker stressed the need of reconciliation between nations and races. "Internationally, the last few years have brought us into a new world," he said. "The fact is that the present is the first generation which has been called upon to deal in any large way with international relations, and it finds itself inadequately prepared. The peoples simply do not understand their post-war world.

"Countless dangerous prejudices have still to be slain. Whole peoples have to be changed in disposition, and therefore, in knowledge and motives. Such a period of reconstruction demands truly great national and international leadership in the Y. M. C. A."

Camp Fire Girls Prove Ability at Water Sports

PARENTS AND FRIENDS WATCH CAMP KIWANIS GROUP

The Ease and Skill Commonly Displayed in Tasks Performed on Dry Land Are Translated by This Group to the Aquatic Realm.

Nearly 300 visitors from all over New England were entertained by Camp Fire Girls attending Camp Kiwanis at South Hanson yesterday. The program included water sports in which the girls demonstrated the recreational and educational value derived from organized instruction in swimming and aquatic competition. The girls showed their parents and friends how they play arch and tunnel ball.

Following the presentation of a water pageant, "Neptune's Cure for Piracy," an exhibition of diving was given by Mr. William Casey, New England champion in low and high diving from springboard. Capt. Jack Wallace of the American Red Cross gave an exhibition of swimming strokes and methods of life-saving. The organization aims to make its members self-reliant in the water.

BRITISH CREDIT CALLED SOUND BY ECONOMIST

(Continued from Page 1)

sons, confidence in it did not stand quite so high as in previous years.

Effects of German Crisis

The German crisis had the following consequences:

1. It froze up English loans to Germany, for London did not join in the world run on Germany.

2. It shook confidence all over the world.

3. It made banks all over the world decide to strengthen home cash resources in their own currency.

4. It made banks all over the world draw on their sterling balances to strengthen their own home resources.

5. It induced Paris banks to accelerate the withdrawals from London that they usually make each autumn to finance tax payments by their customers to the French treasury.

6. In short, it started a world run on England as the world's banker. It was impossible for England suddenly to expand its exports sufficiently to meet this run. Nor could it call in its own money from Germany or elsewhere. Nor could it realize any of its £4,000,000,000 long-term investments quickly enough even though these form a big potential reserve, and in a real emergency could be mobilized by the Government as were the British-owned dollar securities in the war. England had to meet the "run" by paying out gold, so far totaling more than £30,000,000,000. The Bank of England has also raised the discount rate from 2½ to 4½ per cent. This brings the London rate high above Paris, Amsterdam, Zurich, New York or Brussels, and, once confidence returns, it should tempt money back to London again.

Paris Misjudged London

To meet the present impact of the run, credits were obtained from Paris and New York. Paris thought that these credits were to be used at once and that sterling was henceforward to be pegged. London never intended to use these credits at once, however, but intended to keep them intact until the limit of safe gold losses had been reached. This confusion between the Paris and London money centers explains Wednesday's slump in sterling. Paris let sterling go, thinking London would take it up, and the baby fell between them. It is doubtful if the credits obtained have yet been touched.

Expansion of the fiduciary note issues from £260,000,000 to £275,000,000 was a precaution. Note circulation always expands in the holiday season. Without a fiduciary limit relaxation, the growth in note circulation plus the gold losses might have reduced the bank's reserve of notes, which forms the bulk of its legal reserve, to a dangerously low level. Once the holiday notes return to the bank and gold losses are checked, the £260,000,000 limit can be restored.

In short, England has been weakened slightly by the trade depression and the German crisis has started a world run on London. England has immense reserves but does not wish to use them unnecessarily to meet what is hoped to be a passing emergency. Nor can she mobilize them at once. Once world confidence returns, however, sterling will recover, too.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Police Continue Driving Check-Up

The vigilance of police was accentuated last week in the arrests of 85 motorcar operators on drunkenness charges. Five were sentenced to jail.

The weekly report of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, discloses that 92 licenses and registrations were suspended or revoked because of liquor. Insurance cancellations resulted in 641 revocations of licenses.

Of the 18 casualties by motor vehicles last week, one fatality was caused by a fire truck operator. As a result of this fatality, the registrar cautioned fire truck drivers not to "risk human lives for the sake of a few hundred dollars' worth of property."

Last week's fatality toll was two greater than the preceding week but two less than the corresponding week of a year ago.

OIL TRADE ASKED TO LINK ETHICS WITH BUSINESS

Federal Commission Issues Orders to Eliminate Unfair Practices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Five major restrictions upon the petroleum industry were laid down yesterday by the Federal Trade Commission to prevent unfair competition by methods held to be violations of law.

Discontinuance of loaning or leasing filling-station equipment to retail dealers by distributors "at the earliest possible moment, consistent with existing conditions," was ordered by the commission, which considered this practice "unsound and uneconomic."

Maliciously inducing or attempting to induce breach of existing contracts between competitors and their customers by any false or deceptive means, or interfering with contractual duties was held by the commission to be an unfair trade practice. In the same category was placed selling of goods below cost "with the intent of injuring a competitor, and where the effect may be to lessen competition or establish a monopoly. "Lotteries, prizes, wheels of fortune or other games of chance," the commission said, "shall not be used in connection with the sales of gasoline or motor oils."

The trade-practice rules adopted by the industry would prohibit supplying equipment to airports at less than cost, and all refiners, distributors, jobbers and wholesalers would be prohibited by the ruling from deviating from the prices by any secret rebates, unusual credits or similar inducements.

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

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TONIGHT'S BLUE PLATE SPECIAL
GERMAN BOILED DINNER
Frankfurts Bacon
Sauerkraut
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COOL, CRISP SALADS

On hots days—when your appetite lags—that's the time when you want nourishing foods the most.

For a light, nutritious dish, salads a la Waldorf have an especial appeal. You will be surprised how the appetite comes back, as you discover how tasteful these dishes can be. Just try one today.

OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

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Extraordinary!

Inner-Spring Mattresses

Our $30 grade $17.75

Our $36.50 grade . . . $23.75

Custom Made to Your Individual Order

$17.75 mattresses have Nachman inner-spring units . . . covered with rose, blue or green cotton damask . . . well upholstered with felted linter and cotton.

$23.75 mattress also with Nachman inner-spring unit . . . upholstered with inter-laced hair, then with felted linter and cotton . . .

Panel design as above for full size—all over design for smaller sizes.

250 Pineapple Poster Beds
illustrated above
$21
The $32 grade

Finished in mahogany, maple, or walnut color . . . solid parts are gumwood . . .
Single or full sizes . . . panel head boards . . . turned foot rail . . . fine construction and finish . . .

Two weeks required for delivery . . . but Personal Service will fill mail and telephone orders

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Usually 89c All Sizes 69c
Firm quality sheeting, boxed ends and sides, keeps mattress always fresh and clean.

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Usually 59c Unbleached 29c
81 inches wide, all perfect quality, cut from the full pieces.

STREET FLOOR

YOUR VOICE IS NEWS ACROSS THE MILES

WHEN the big boss calls you to New York or elsewhere for a conference, you probably welcome the trip as a break in routine. Likewise, when you join the delegation headed conventionward, to Columbus, Chicago, or Kankakee, you shake temporarily, your own town's dust from your shoes, and forget the commonplaces of your everyday existence in a flood of new duties . . . new contacts . . . new scenes.

But how about the family at home? There isn't much that's *new* for them. But your *voice*, by telephone, would be news.

In the daytime, twenty-five cents will call 25 miles . . fifty cents, 64 miles . . one dollar, 174 miles. For distances beyond 25 miles, the evening rate from 7 to 8:30 p. m., is about one-fourth less than the day rate; and the night rate, *after* 8:30 p. m., is about one-half the day rate.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

HOOVER OPENS CONVENTION OF VALOR LEGION

Medal Holders Cheer Message From 'Chief;' Pageant on Evening Program

A message bearing the congratulations and good will of President Hoover was read today before members of Army and Navy Legion of Valor assembled for luncheon in historic Faneuil Hall at the official opening of the forty-first annual convention.

The message was addressed to Maj. Edwin A. Cooper, who holds the Distinguished Service Cross, and is chief of staff of the organization, which is made up of persons who have received official citations and decorations for meritorious conduct in the service of the United States. It was greeted with enthusiastic applause from the diners.

The communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy said:

"On the occasion of memorial service of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States of America, I wish to extend on behalf of the nation cordial congratulations and good wishes and to express sympathetic interest in the objectives of the organization. To cherish the memories of the valiant, to stimulate patriotism in the minds of youth and to inculcate respect for the flag are aims which strike a responsive chord in the heart of all good citizens. I trust that your ceremonies may contribute to the greater realization of your sound ideals."

The luncheon was tendered to America's distinguished heroes in honor of Maj. George H. Maynard who was a member of the "Ancient and Honorables" and a member of the Legion of Valor for more than 30 years. His citation, the Congressional Medal of Honor, was awarded for gallantry at the Battle of Fredericksbrg while serving with the 13th Massachusetts Infantry in 1862.

Lieut.-Gen. Edward Logan introduced Mayor Curley and Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge, who presented a gavel made from the Washington Elm in Cambridge to the Legion of Valor. Mr. Frank J. Williams of Buffalo, N. Y., commander of the Legion, accepted the gift on behalf of the organization.

Military Pageant on Common

The Faneuil Hall luncheon was only the beginning of a crowded program which would take the delegates on a round of activities culminating this evening in a military pageant on Boston Common, during which Bostonians may see the giant navy dirigible Los Angeles on a night flight above the city. The 101st Engineers, Massachusetts National Guard, and other military units, including an anti-aircraft searchlight outfit, will participate. The evening program commences at 7 o'clock.

Maj. Travers D. Carman, who is assisting in the arrangements for the night display on the Common, said today that the Los Angeles had been ordered to Boston by the Secretary of the Navy, but that its appearance would depend on weather conditions. Major Carman indicated, however, that it is fairly certain that the dirigible will participate in the program.

Immediately following today's luncheon, delegates in company with members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company marched to the State House where decorations were placed on the plaque in memory of their distinguished comrade Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, past commander of the Legion of Valor. Commander Williams later made an official call at Governor Ely's office.

Cruise About Harbor

Delegates later went to the Navy Yard by bus and were met by members of the Women of the Legion of Valor, made up of wives and mothers of legion members. Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, commandant of the First Naval District, placed a destroyer at the disposal of the national heroes for a sightseeing cruise about the harbor and lower bay.

Among the honorary guests at tonight's review on Boston Common will be Mrs. A. B. Ricker of Poland spring, Maine, who, as Miss Jane Jeffrey, received the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry under fire at Jouy-Sur-Morin, July 15, 1918. Mrs. Ricker was a nurse in the last great American offensive on the Marne. She is the only woman member of the Legion of Valor.

With Commander Williams and Mrs. Ricker in the reviewing stand tonight will be Maj. Judson C. Hannigan, who holds the French Medal of Honor, and the five New England boys selected for outstanding character and notable achievement. Prior to the military pageant, Salvation Army workers will serve hot rations to members of all the military units participating in the drill. The meals will be served up in the traditional "Army-Sally" style.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Army and Navy Legion of Valor convention; military pageant, paradegrounds, Boston Common, 7.

Motion Pictures

Majestic—"The Five Year Plan," 12 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: film on salmon fishing in Alaska, lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club, talk by Mr. F. J. Curtis, director of development, Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: free guidance to Stained Glass gallery, by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by French masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Merron and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Closed during August. Reopens Sept. 1.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Block prints in color and black-and-white. Through Aug. 14.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.—Oils from the Corcoran biennial exhibition at Washington, D. C., through Sept. 30. Small soap sculpture and foreign advertising photographs, Sept. 5 through Sept. 30. Prints and etchings from Grand Central School of Art and bookplates by Sidney L. Smith, lent by Lewis M. Stark, through Aug. 25. Etchings of animals by Will Simmons and etchings of dancers by Mrs. Will Simmons, through Sept. 30.

Woman Rivals Cabinet Posts In Duties of 'Home Secretary'

MRS. ELLA ROBINSON

If you can imagine a woman capable of devising so unusual a job for herself that she shies at calling it a job at all, then you can imagine Mrs. Ella Robinson of Cambridge. A few women have held the same sort of job, but they have been so few that the vocational guidance experts haven't caught up with them yet.

It is like a lot of things; simple if you know how to go about it. You have a member of your family turn explorer; in a boat, or an airplane, or in a diving bell, for that matter; you then sit at home and become what the English would call (and very grand, too) if they combined two cabinet offices to make one, a Home Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

And lo, when the adventurer comes home, all the mass of correspondence that has accumulated, and the snatches of records and pictures he took and got off by post from whichever of his stops had facilities for the registry of mail, have all been nicely catalogued and filed and checked and re-checked for safety by the Home Secretary.

Home Deck Well Cleaned

And if you have ever come back from a trip with a mass of mixed up and often apparently totally unrelated matter demanding that you straighten it out and put it in order, you will know what unhappy state of affairs Mrs. Robinson's son is going to escape in October when he comes into the port of New York after having spent three years circling the world in a cockle-shell of a boat, primarily fortified with the services of a Fiji Island cabin boy, a camera, a typewriter and an insatiable appetite for adventure, and with no place on board to keep a filing cabinet.

In order to see how, unwittingly enough as it turns out, Mrs. Robinson found herself a job which may very well, within a dozen years, be a job many women will be glad to hold—depending on the rising number of new recruits for the army of adventurers—you should go back a little to the beginning of the adventure.

It wasn't planned with a view to giving Mrs. Robinson a job of work to do. Her son, Albert Robinson, had got out of high school, gone to Lowell Textile School, amazed himself by dredging up most of the high honors, class by class, and emerged to take a job with a textile company in New York. One of his grandfathers had been in the newspaper business. The boy did not really want to be a textile expert but thought he would like to be a reporter. "Mercy!" exclaimed most of his relatives with a unison not always exhibited by relatives.

Tests Boat's Seaworthiness

The general idea of the boy was that he wanted to travel and see the world, as what boy does not. There are reporters who would only be capable of rather wan smiles at the idea that to become a reporter is a quick way to get sent anywhere one wishes to go over the earth's surface, inasmuch as the facts seem to put a roving commission rather into the place today that was occupied by the Golden Fleece in Jason's simpler times.

Well, young Robinson went off to Rye, having emptied all the containers in which he had bits of money salted away against such an idea; and at Rye he bought an auxiliary ketch, splendid name, 32 feet long and 10 tons gross, facts which will be revealing to those who admire the pathway of the sea.

Early in 1928 he tested the seaworthiness of his boat with a trip to Bermuda. Things went pretty well. In New York he had said cheerfully to his mother, "Look for me when you see me" and so from Bermuda he went on through the West Indies to Panama. About that time a young fellow named Halliburton was getting himself into a swim suit for the purpose of taunting the Panama Canal. Young Robinson sailed alongside young Halliburton for a while as a sort of tender.

Finds a "Man Friday"

In Bermuda he had picked up a cabin boy, but by the time he got to Tahiti the boy exhibited certain inabilities to appreciate polite usage for sailors ashore, and with the connivance of the French authorities it was made possible for him to return to Bermuda. And at this juncture young Robinson acquired "Etera," a magnificently capable Fiji Islander, who has been the Man Friday of this adventure ever since.

That will give you background. He is still on his voyage in the "Svaap" (which is, if you will believe the patness, the Sanskrit word for dream) and when he lands in New York in October he will have been gone 3½ years.

Mrs. Robinson found herself in a sort of suspended animation when she had waved good-by to him at the dock. She had never had a profession, outside of being a mother and she had no particular knowledge of what this voyage was going to turn into in point of time, so she had no anticipation with regard to it either, so far as she was concerned.

Just then the main thing seemed to think how she would spend her time until the boy came back. She managed pretty well at first by going to Europe for nine months. She got frequent bulletins relayed by relatives in the states, and she had letters from the ports into which the little boat put.

Letters Make Ship's Log

But all of a sudden things began to happen that neither she or the boy had anticipated. The letters written aboard and mailed back began to contain a log of the ship. They had to be taken care of, because the boy had not been completely put off his idea about newspaper work, and he might very well need the material contained in the log sometime.

Then some packages came and they were the undeveloped negatives that had been developed and must be printed. And the number of them made it apparent that they ought to be pretty carefully taken care of, too, even catalogued. Then the boy sent home some bulky envelopes and they turned out to contain articles that he thought some magazine might take.

And Mrs. Robinson, who had never approached anything so formidable as a magazine editor in her life, set off to find someone who would take the material. One magazine turned it down (and you should mention it in the editor's presence now!). The next took it and clamored for more. So soon there was a regular magazine commission to be kept track of. And suddenly there began to be a lot of letters for the boy, with curious postmarks, from friends made along the way, and people who read about the voyage; and since it was hard to say when they would reach him, and certain anyhow that it would sometimes not be for many weeks, those had to be acknowledged.

And Mrs. Robinson came home from Europe and laughed a little, saying, "Why, see, I have a job! I'm a Home Secretary for Foreign Affairs." Well, she didn't say it in so many words. Because she doesn't take her service to the boy in this matter formally enough for that.

But anyhow, suddenly she discovered she wasn't going to be half so idle or so lonely as she had supposed, and that she was in fact going to be up to her ears in most amusing work, and that she would moreover have a grand surprise for the boy when he did get back, in the shape of a convenient and orderly arrangement of all the papers and photographs relating to his adventure.

She went out to her bank and took a larger safety deposit box than she had been keeping; and she put papers into it which had no duplicates; and she bought some tin boxes to keep in the house, and put pictures and other records in those carefully numbered and in envelopes, "so that if there was a fire I could throw them all out the window and we wouldn't have any gaps in the records."

Quite a nice job, you see. Before her, Mrs. Richard Byrd did something of the same sort for the South Pole Expedition. There will be plenty of other boys taking to the sea or the air who will want to write about their adventures when they come back, and have the curios and the pictures and the notes they accumulate and send back taken care of and in good order. And, as you hear so often, what man has done, man may do.

So when you have an explorer suddenly rise up in the midst of your family, remember there may be a job in it for you, too.

Harvard Declares Open Labor Policy

Harvard University answers the complaint of bricklayers, stone masons, and plasterers regarding the employment of union men at less than union wages by replying that its policy is one of "open house."

Those men who are employed permanently, working 12 months in the year, have their wages regulated by the maintenance department of the university. These men work in the university shops and are needed for repairs and changes that arise in general upkeep.

Those associated with the building of the new houses, laboratories, dormitories and lecture halls, are not employed by the university. All labor of this nature is under the control of the various contractors who have undertaken Harvard's building program, which last year totaled nearly $3,000,000 and gave work to hundreds of men.

Mr. Dennis J. Mahoney of Waltham and Mr. John Walsh of Boston, members of the American Federation of Labor, to which organization the complaint was made, were instructed to confer with Harvard authorities and endeavor to adjust the situation. Speakers during the debate which took place on Aug. 8 at the annual state convention in Lynn, Mass., of bricklayers, stone masons and plasterers, asserted that Yale University retains between 20 and 25 union men in the trade on a year-round basis at union scale wages.

Selections Made To Perkins School

New appointments to the teaching staff of Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind have been announced by Mr. Gabriel Farrell, director. Six teachers have been appointed and two have been promoted. Other members will continue at their posts. To teach in this school, which educates nearly 300 young people unable to do the work in regular schools, requires special aptitude, and Perkins Institution has coöperated with Harvard University in the conduct of a course for such teachers. This course is conducted by Dr. Edward E. Allen, for 25 years director of the institution.

Farmers Guests At New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 10—The 13th Annual Farmers' and Home-Makers' week opened at the University of New Hampshire today. Nearly 5000 farm people and 4-H Club boys and girls throughout the State are expected to attend the sessions. Today's program was given over to informal discussions and get-togethers. Tomorrow, Poultry Day will be observed, with the morning and afternoon devoted to talks on the poultry outlook by prominent poultrymen throughout the State.

Convention speakers will cover a wide scope of farm and home subjects. The university's gymnasium has become an exhibition hall. In conjunction with the farm and home-makers' gathering, a session is being held for young farmers at Camp Carlisle on the campus of the university. Their program will include sports and a day of classes.

Under the auspices of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, Horticultural Day will be observed on Wednesday. Thursday is Livestock and Crops Day, with the Granite State Dairymen's Association coöperating. A hand-mowing contest will feature the Farmers' and Home-Makers' Day on Friday.

PUTNAM WINDERS RETURN TO WORK

PUTNAM, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Fifteen winders returned to work today at the M. Salsberg Sons & Co. silk mills, entering the gates between picket lines of more than 200 employees who have been on strike since June 15 seeking shorter hours and more pay. The company announced the mill would reopen today for those who cared to return to work. Other employees were expected to return later today.

The management made a concession last week to the 250 strikers seeking a 48-hour week in place of the 55-hour schedule, with the same pay, but the employees voted to refuse the offer since it did not affect the winding department.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday fair, with not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and continued cool tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; cooler in southeast portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate and possibly fresh northerly winds, with mostly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers at beginning of week, and again about Friday; moderate temperatures over north portion, except slightly cooler at end of week; moderate temperatures over south portion at beginning, warmer during middle part, slightly cooler at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.10	Max. Aug.9		8 a.m. Aug.10	Max. Aug.9
Atlantic City	78	78	Nantucket	72	74
Bismarck	54	64	New Orleans	78	90
Boston	62	78	New York	74	86
Buffalo	64	82	Norfolk, Va.	80	92
Calgary	46	..	North Platte	52	84
Charleston	82	90	Philadelphia	78	92
Chicago	68	76	Phoenix,Ariz.	80	90
Cincinnati	66	94	Pittsburgh	72	86
Denver	58	74	Portland, Me.	60	76
Eastport, Me.	54	70	Raleigh	82	92
Hatteras	82	88	St. Louis	70	94
Helena,Mont.	50	82	St. Paul	58	78
Huron, S. D.	54	80	Salt Lake C.	68	90
Jacksonville	80	88	SanFrancisco	52	62
Kansas City	64	82	Santa Fe,N.M.	52	74
Key West	84	90	Seattle	60	90
Los Angeles	66	84	Tampa	80	88
Memphis	74	92	Washington	80	96
Miami, Fla.	86	88	Wichita,Kan.	64	82
Montreal	60	62	Williston	48	64

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:15 p. m., Tuesday 9:56 a. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:22 p. m.

RADICAL CHECK EASES MOVE TO HELP GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

of successful credit negotiations after the conclusion of the committee's study are favorable.

A committee specially designed to facilitate the extension of credit to needy countries, meets in Geneva Aug. 20. Except for the absence of an official American delegate, it would be an ideal group for negotiations between Germany and France. The presence of Mr. Norman H. Davis, unofficial American member of the financial committee of the League of Nations, however, offers a link with Wall Street if not with Washington. Whether or not this committee is utilized for the forthcoming Franco-German negotiation, the success of these negotiations is most optimistically forecast, particularly because the political meeting between the heads of the Paris and Berlin Governments is expected in the meantime to lay broad foundations for complete accord.

Brookline Club Host to Ship Men

Approximately 20 members of the New York Maritime Association were entertained at the Brookline Country Club today by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A golf match in the afternoon is to be followed by dinner at the club and an informal discussion by some of the leading shipping men of New York and Boston of ways and means to expedite government action in improving the Cape Cod Canal.

The United States War Department recommended plans for widening and deepening the canal some time ago. It is said that about $20,000,000 will be needed to make the proposed improvements.

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston offered a trophy to the team winning three successive tournaments.

Most of the New York party arrived at Boston this morning on the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer New York. The group is to return late tonight.

NEWSPAPER POST STATE LEGION HOST

Boston Newspapermen's Post, No. 305, American Legion, will be hosts to the other Legion posts of the State at a gala day at Revere Beach, Aug. 18. Attendance of several thousand legionnaires is assured.

Talent from Boston playhouses will entertain and Commander William G. Breslin, in charge of arrangements, predicts one of the most colorful "pre-convention" balls at the Spahish Gables Ballroom in the evening. The state champion band of the Milton Post will lead a parade on the boulevard.

free wheelingly speaking by don herold

Oh the best things in life are free

Free Wheeling

I'D pay several cents a mile extra for that Free Wheeling sensation in my Studebaker—if I had to.

But the joke is, it doesn't cost me money—it saves me money.

A Studebaker is swell when running along with the motor engaged, but it is those moments of momentum—those miles of Free Wheeling—which give me my grandest thrills . . . and these don't cost—they PAY.

I sail along, manufacturing miles and money!

About one mile in seven or six or five is free—because you save from a seventh to a fifth of your gas and oil.

Seems to me ridick to buy a car without Free Wheeling—when you can get a real Free Wheeling Studebaker for $845!

This is the lowest priced Six with Free Wheeling as standard equipment engineered from tip to tail to give you the fullest benefits of Free Wheeling in its finest form.

free wheeling originated by Studebaker

$845 at the factory

The Studebaker Corporation of America
South Bend, Indiana

TWO MESSAGES OF Inspiration

You who have enjoyed the beauty and who have been comforted by the church solo, No Night There—"The City Fourasquare," may desire the permanency of its message for fresh inspiration at your command at any time. A Bible reading with a musical accompaniment of the Ninety-first Psalm is on the reverse side. These messages are recorded by George Ira Everett, New York vocal tacher, concert artist and church soloist. Mr. Everett gives both private and class lessons in singing, Bible reading and diction. For appointment write Studio 516, Steinway Hall, or phone Cal. 5-7110.

(May be played on any phonograph)

NEAR THEM FREE

We will be pleased to mail you this 10-inch double-faced Royal Seal record free of charge. If you desire to keep this record as a permanent message, kindly remit $1.25 to Electro Broadcasters Corporation 30 E. 42d St., N.Y.C.

NO NIGHT THERE "The City Four Square" BARITONE SOLO

Breakfast is more enjoyable with . . Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table

Stocked by Grocery Stores everywhere.

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For Men, Women and Children
By the Peacock You Shall Know It
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DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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inviting on a warm day! A bowl of crisp Kellogg's Corn Flakes with milk or cream. How sensible! For Kellogg's are especially good in hot weather. They really help you feel

cool!

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

* Always oven-fresh in the inner-seal waxtite wrapper. At all grocers.

RIVALS

THE hurdy-gurdy man meets a baffling problem. Why should his rival, the Robot of Canned Music, perform for money in a theatre, while he and his monkey receive only adjurations to move out of the block? Truly, a strange enigma!

Millions have found canned music unsatisfying and have joined the Music Defense League in protest against its substitution for Living Music in the theatre.

If you love good music and value its cultural influence on our national life, it is your privilege to do likewise. Just sign and mail this coupon.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Without further obligation on my part, please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the elimination of Living Music from the Theatre.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS

(Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada)
JOSEPH N. WEBER, President, 1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

CULTURE CLASH IS BLAMED FOR SOCIAL UNREST

Sociologist Believes Harmony Will Result as Diverse Trends Mingle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., Aug. 10—An explanation of many of the social disorders of today, including crime, juvenile delinquency and rebellion against prohibition, was offered by Dr. Martin Hays Bickham of Chicago, in an address here recently, when he attributed them to "cultural clashes," occurring between the mixed streams of social, religious and moral ideals which flowed into America with the early settlers.

Dr. Bickham, a part-time member of the faculty of the University of Illinois, has come into prominence in Chicago lately through his practical applications of sociology to the unemployment and relief work of the Governor's commission, of which he is a member.

There were many essential inharmonies between the early Puritan culture of the North, and the tidewater culture of the South, Dr. Bickham said, and then after a third stream of culture, which he called the "continental stream," was added by the large assortment of later settlers and immigrants, the clashes became even more pronounced. The result of these clashes as now seen through the eyes of this sociologist, is a kind of personal disorganization, in which moral, religious, and other kinds of indecision have caused loss of ideals and morals in many cases.

"With the coming of continental culture, with its ideas of play and recreation, and the use of wines and liquors as an adjunct or essential aspect of the pleasures of life, the basis for a fundamental culture clash was laid," he said. "The battle was on between the representative morals and attitudes of Puritan culture and the free folk ways of the continental cultures. For at least 75 years this clash has been developing until it has assumed nation-wide proportions."

Dr. Bickham recalled that an earlier clash and one just as fundamental, resulted in the abolition of human slavery, and there is therefore hope that slavery to liquor will also be wiped out in time, he said.

There is no reason, however, he added, why these effects of the cultural clashes must be left unmitigated.

"The message of social science to the nation in the present period of social disorganization is heartening and constructive. These processes of personal, social and national disorganization need not be given right of way. It is possible for persons, universities and colleges, communities, cities, states and the nation at large to plan conscientiously and cooperatively to develop a new and constructive American culture out of the new and mingled culture traits of these three dominant culture streams now meeting on the scene of American life."

NEW LAWS URGED FOR HUMANIZING THE POLICE CODE

(Continued from Page 1)

one point, "to lay the facts—the naked, ugly facts—of the existing abuses before the public, in the hope that the pressure of public condemnation may be so aroused that the conduct so violative of the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty as that above described may be entirely abandoned."

Against the American picture, the commission records the national indignation caused recently in England over charges of "third-degree" methods in the Savidge case. The English incident was so slight, the commission reports, by American standards, that it would have passed unnoticed in the United States.

Boston an Exception

Boston does not have the "third degree," the report says. Agents investigating the matter there were told "the people wouldn't stand for it."

"Not only does the use of the third degree involve a flagrant violation of law by the officers of the law, but it involves also the dangers of false confessions, and it tends to make police and prosecutors less zealous in the search for objective evidence," the commission declares.

The studies upon which the commission bases its report were made under the direction of Prof. Zechariah Chafee Jr., of Harvard University. Working with him were Mr. Walter H. Pollak and Mr. Carl S. Stern, New York lawyers. They make two studies, one on "The Third Degree," the other "Unfairness in Prosecutions."

The complete document is the largest yet issued by the commission, running to 350 pages. Of this, the commission's own report is only 10 pages signed by all 11 members, with an additional statement by Mr. Monte M. Lemann. Both the Mooney-Billings and the Sacco-Vanzetti cases come in for incidental discussion. The commission is unanimous in declaring that it neither had time nor authority to investigate the first case. The second is cited in the Chafee-Pollak-Stern studies to illustrate alleged "unfairness" in connection with an appeal from alleged bias of the judge. The same judge who was charged with bias in this Massachusetts case, they state, heard the motion charging such prejudice and himself dismissed it. To obviate such situations they urge the following rule:

How to Provide Against Bias

"The adoption by the states of the federal statutory rule by which a judge is automatically disqualified from sitting when the accused files an affidavit alleging facts sufficient to constitute a real possibility of bias."

Case studies of the "third degree" are made in 15 cities, covering the nation, in the Chafee-Pollak-Stern report with results that can be summarized as follows:

New York—"The third degree is widely and brutally employed in New York City. The investigators were repeatedly told—not by sensationmongers, but by observers of high position and ability, long experience and unquestioned disinterestedness—that the courts know that some of the prosecutors are crooked and the prosecutors know that some of the courts are crooked and both know that some of the police are crooked, and the police are equally well informed as to them."

Mayor James J. Walker is quoted as urging the use of the night stick. Mr. Grover A. Whalen, former police commissioner, stated in a public address that "these enemies of society were to be driven out of New York regardless of their constitutional rights."

Where Boston Excels

Buffalo—"There seems little doubt of the existence of the third degree in Buffalo."

Boston—"The third degree and related types of police illegality are at a minimum in Boston, though they are not quite non-existent."

Reasons given are: "The community would not stand for it; the press is on the job; the tradition of the Boston police department against lawlessness is a most important factor; Boston is not dominated by one political machine; Boston is not a crossroads for the professional criminal; the atmosphere of the Boston police courts is superior to that in many other cities; police must pay their own fines when convicted of lawlessness; two Massachusetts statutes legalize what is done illegally in some other cities; prompt production of the prisoner in court is the rule, not the exception, after arraignment the defendant passes out of police hands; bruises found on a prisoner are immediately reported at the station house.

Newark, N. J.—"The third degree exists in Newark, but subject to control."

Philadelphia—"There was a good deal of third-degree practice in Philadelphia until something over two years ago." Mr. Lemuel Schofield, director of public safety, and Mr. William Connelly, detective chief, are credited with the change.

Cincinnati—"There has been little third degree in Cincinnati during the past three years."

Cleveland—"In Cleveland, unlike Cincinnati, the third degree is prevalent." A former prosecutor said, "You can't overstate it."

Detroit—"In Detroit there is some third degree practiced."

Chicago—"Violence against suspects still exists, although it is said to be diminishing. Violence is regarded as general and prevailing in cases outside of the protected groups of suspects. Arrests are at times without any legal basis, as in a recent drive after a gang outbreak, in which 2000 persons were rounded up. . . . Such a drive is a gesture on the part of the police to satisfy newspaper demands for spectacular action."

Dallas — "Incomunicado detention may last for several days or even a week or more."

El Paso—"Our information is that there is little 'third degree.'"

Denver—"Systematic use of the 'third degree' upon a Denver prisoner is rare; . . . when the case is the subject of special pressure upon the police, deliberate and persistent methods for extracting confessions are employed."

Found on West Coast

Los Angeles—"The 'third degree' does exist in Los Angeles."

San Francisco—". . . Third degree brutality is common in San Francisco . . . opinions have been expressed that the third degree is decreasing . . . sentiment in San Francisco has not been roused, as in Los Angeles."

Seattle—"The severe beating of men on arrest is reported by reliable informants to be a usual practice."

From the above evidence, the Chafee-Pollak-Stern report concludes that "the third degree— . . . to extract confessions or statements—is widespread throughout the country."

"When all allowances are made, it remains beyond doubt that the practice is shocking in its character and extent, violative of American traditions and institutions, and not to be tolerated."

The report finds little evidence of the practice among federal officials. The investigators, the commission's foreword points out, "note a marked decrease in the practice in certain cities, and report that they know of no city or section in which there has been a definite increase."

Commenting on the Chafee-Pollak-Stern studies, the commission says:

Practice Is Condemned

"We agree with the conclusion expressed in the report, that 'the "third degree" brutalizes the police, hardens the prisoner against society, and lowers the esteem in which the administration of justice is held by the public.'

"Probably the best remedy for this evil would be the enforcement of the rule that every person arrested charged with a crime should be forthwith taken before a magistrate, advised of the charge against him, given the right to have counsel, and then interrogated by the magistrate. His answers should be recorded and should be admissible in evidence against him in all subsequent proceedings. If he chose not to answer, it would be permissible for counsel for the prosecution and for the defense, as well as for the trial judge, to comment on his refusal."

The commission recommends that the rule existing in many jurisdictions forbidding counsel or court to comment on accused's failure to testify, should be abolished.

Turning to the companion study of "unfairness in prosecutions," the commission states that such procedure has at least three injurious effects on administration of criminal justice: it arouses resentment against law and government; it compels the appellate court to reverse the conviction of a guilty man; and it may result in the conviction of the innocent.

Disarmament Talks Are Being Arranged

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is arranging a nation-wide series of meetings for next Armistice Day, Nov. 11, to present to American public opinion the problems which confront the coming disarmament conference in February, 1932, and to emphasize the importance of the occasion.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment, in making the announcement said the meetings "will be without political or partisan reference and will be addressed by the ablest and most outstanding personalities who may be available." They will be modeled after the huge disarmament meeting at Albert Hall, London, on July 11, at which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and his two predecessors in that office, now leaders of two opposing political parties, spoke from the same platform, Dr. Butler said.

Meetings are now being arranged for New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Hartford, Richmond, Augusta, Ga., Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles and Pasadena. Similar meetings will probably be arranged for Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Seattle, Detroit, Portland, Ore., New Orleans, and Houston, Tex., Dr. Butler said.

Another Case of Quality in a Small Package

Topical Press

THIS YORKSHIRE RAILWAY STATION RESISTS THE ADVANCE OF BIG THINGS

Simplicity of Design and Diminutive Size Blend Into the Charming Setting of Trees and Rustic Wall. Even the Platform Seat Seems to Be Just Right and the Sign Convenient and Easily Legible.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The number of small railway stations in the British Isles is still quite considerable, though reduced by the policy of the big groups of closing some of the little-used branch lines which did not pay their way under modern conditions.

The little wayside station of Damens in Yorkshire is said to be the smallest regular station in England. One man carries out the duties of station master, signalman, porter, ticket collector, booking-office clerk and any other duty required.

Last year this collective individual found time to do such good work on the station garden that it received the fifth prize in the competition open to all the stations of his line.

The general appearance of things seems to merit another award.

AUSTRALIAN AREA SEES REVIVAL IN PIONEER ACTIVITY

(Continued from Page 1)

find avenues of employment for idle lads. Mr. Lionel L. Hill, the Premier, promised government support to the movement. A central council was established, and the formation of training colonies to settle lads on the land now is being discussed.

Back to the Land

The "back to the land" movement began in earnest when the leader of the Central Methodist Mission, Mr. Samuel Forsyth, established an industrial colony in the forest land of Kuitpo in the southern district. Sixty single men joined the colony and the scheme has been so successful that steps are being taken to extend it, although work has been proceeding only about eight months. This was virgin, heavily timbered country, and muscle as well as courage was needed. Today the men are approaching the self-supporting stage, although limited in their operations by only 500 acres of land. Crops have been grown, stock produced, water supply introduced, and huts erected. Produce has been sent to the Adelaide market.

Soon the married men will begin to build homes in these picturesque spaces. When the present agricultural scheme is carried out an opportunity will be given to these men to have blocks of their own.

Another movement developed out of a deputation to the Government from a number of idle men on the water front for a chance to farm. This was granted and Hope Farm, also situated in the forest country, is now a thriving settlement. The Unemployment Relief Council gave financial help and provided implements, for the rest the men fended for themselves, transforming the bush into flourishing homesteads.

Fishing Fleet Organized

Other unemployed wharf laborers organized a fishing fleet, with the assistance of the churches. The scheme is sponsored by the Rev. Thomas P. Willason of the Port Adelaide Methodist Mission. For the present, it is just a small, experimental enterprise. The possibilities are attractive, however, for there are numerous fishing grounds in South Australian waters, apart from the big fields of the Great Australian Bight.

Still another development of the depression period is a mining revival in the copper fields of Yorke Peninsula. The Federal Government made a grant of £5000, and has promised £5000 more to enable unemployed miners to undertake operations in properties that had been abandoned, and where it was considered there were payable ores.

The enterprise has been made possible only by the coöperation of employers and employees, as the prevailing high rate of wages, with the prices ruling for copper, prevented work being continued. The men agreed to accept certain rates as an advance payment on condition that the accounts should be balanced each six months and 40 per cent of any net profits from ore sales divided among them. The employees have observed fully the terms of this agreement, and excellent progress has been made.

NO JOBS, YOUTH IS TOLD TIME IS RIPE FOR STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

times of prosperity should we appreciate the need for school attendance."

Schools Asked to Help

At the first meeting of the conference it was decided to encourage school authorities and legislative bodies to maintain adequate school facilities in the face of the present emergency. Appeals will be made to every local community to use all possible resources to encourage and help undergraduates of secondary schools and colleges to continue their training this fall.

According to advices received by the President's committee, state educational authorities recognize the need of making special efforts to keep young men and women in school during the present period. Mr. John Vaughan, state superintendent for Oklahoma, has told the committee that all institutions of higher learning in his State are planning to use student labor in every way possible this year, selecting students to aid who must have help in order to remain in school. Virginia likewise is making a special effort to keep its children in school so that they will not compete with heads of families in the labor market, it is said.

Mr. Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of education in Rhode Island, is confident that many young persons will attend college this year who would not do so if work were available. In his State school committees are prepared to provide accommodations for such young persons, he advised the committee.

National Child Labor Minimum Standard Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Establishment of a national minimum standard for child labor was urged yesterday in a special bulletin of the Children's Bureau, publishing findings of the White House conference committee on vocational guidance and child labor.

Night work would be barred for boys and girls of 16 or 17 with entrance prohibited into occupations known to be physically or morally hazardous. A maximum work week of 44 hours in eight-hour days was recommended.

No child under 16, the committee held, should be permitted to leave school to go to work. Regulation of child labor by the states was described as "slow and uneven and the cause of grave injustice."

Educator Protests School Salary Cuts

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Dr. I. H. Briggs, professor of education of teachers' college, Columbia University, said Saturday night at the annual men's dinner that the economic depression had begun to affect the education of the children.

"Unfortunately, in seeking to effect economies, which are made necessary largely by reckless governmental expenditures in every direction but in education, no long-sighted policy is being generally used," he said.

"Some communities and even whole states have cut the salaries of teachers. Worse still, some communities are dismissing or retiring teachers on the higher levels of the salary scale, replacing them by those of less experience or competence who are glad and fortunate to accept any remuneration."

BALTIC EXPEDITION TO VISIT TROPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KOVNO, Lithuania — Professor Ivanauskas of the Kovno University of Lithuania and now leader of a natural science expedition to Brazil, left Kovno for Paris recently, where he will join his four colleagues and from whence they will proceed to South America.

Professor Ivanauskas intends making his chief investigations along the river San Francisco in the State of Minas Geraes to study the tropical flora and fauna of these districts and to return with a series of collections for the Kovno University. This is the first Baltic expedition leaving for transatlantic countries.

London Commemorates Whittington, Historic Figure of Legend and Fact

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Richard Whittington, more familiar as "Dick," has now two memorial windows in the famous Guildhall inthe City of London.

Most British children know something of Whittington and are even, perhaps, more interested in his legendary cat and the words "Turn again, Whittington, thou worthy citizen, Lord Mayor of London," rolled out in by-gone days by the great bells of Bow. Much of his story is, however, legendary, and therefore a true event in his life, kept secret in the archives of the city until discovered lately by the keeper of the records of the city corporation, will probably arouse interest among younger and older children.

Lord Wakefield, who was the donor of the second window unveiled recently, related this story: It appears that when Whittington was sheriff in 1394, an apprentice trading on behalf of his master was involved, through an error of judgment, in a serious loss. His master sued him and he was committed to Ludgate Prison. Although the letter of the law was on the master's side, the apprentice's case aroused compassion and it was suggested by the Mayor and aldermen that he should be set free, and allowed to pay off the amount by small deductions from his wages.

However, possesed by a strong sense of justice, the youth preferred prison to this compromise, and "Dick" Whittington, the sheriff, was to take him back to jail. Five months later the boy was missing and the master sued Whittington for the amount due for letting the lad have his freedom. It then appeared that, moved by pity and seeing the essential justice of the appreneice's case, Whittington had given him a fresh start in life. He accordingly paid the debt and damages—a considerable amount—out of his own pocket.

The window which was unveiled by Lord Wakefield illustrates three incidents in the life of Whittington, who was master of the Mercers' Company in 1395, 1401 and 1408. In 1421 he entertained Henry V and his Queen in Guildhall. The King commented on the fire, where some sweet-scented wood was burning, and in order to make it more attractive Whittington is said to have thrown bonds to the value of £60,000, given by the King, onto the flames. This scene is depicted in the two upper or main lights of the window. The two small lights show ships sailing into London, with two men on the quay in the foreground, handling bales and boxes, and "Dick" Whittington with his cat surveying the scene.

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BALDWIN HOPES TO KEEP TARIFF OUT OF POLITICS

British Conservative Puts Proposed Commission on Judicial Plane

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservatives and former Prime Minister, speaking at Hull recently, made an authoritative statement showing in some detail how the party which stands for tariffs in England proposes to operate that much-opposed but now in Britain widely-expected system.

His main point was that fiscal arrangements in Britain, a country which has accepted free trade for more than 80 years, are going to be changed by the general assent of the nation, but that this must be done in such a way as to keep tariffs out of politics, a consummation which he expects to achieve by the help of a commission of experts.

"In no circumstances," Mr. Baldwin said emphatically, "am I going to be responsible for any government of which I may ever be the head making this country a profiteers' paradise or making the British Legislature a crooks' corner."

His scheme is to introduce, as one of his first measures, if his party gets back into power, a general tariff of a temporary character. The customs duties would be subject to amendment upon the recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

The commission's recommendations would be subject only to the assent of Parliament. "The status of the commissioners," Mr. Baldwin went on to say, "ought to be lifted as far above the stress of party politics as that of His Majesty's judges. They ought to be absolutely independent and able to give their whole time to the task."

Tariff policy, he also said, must remain the function of the Government; the commission's task would be to advise authoritatively on the detailed application of the tariff as affecting one commodity or another.

The commission which Mr. Baldwin thus proposes to set up recalls the somewhat similar body in the United States. The proposal to constitute it is warmly welcomed in Conservative circles as tending to meet one of the more serious of the objections put forward by free traders to Mr. Baldwin's plans as originally proposed.

It in no way placates Mr. David Lloyd George and those members of the Liberal Party who follow this political leader, since their view is that tariffs of any kind are so great an evil that it is better to keep a Socialist government in office than to run any risk of the abolition of free trade.

On the other hand it removes a stumbling block from the feet of many other earnest thinkers who have become convinced that the necessary revenue can no longer be raised under free trade, and that British business would increase upon the whole if manufacturers were able to rely upon reduced competition in the home market.

Mr. Baldwin's proposal is regarded as important for other reasons. It narrows the gap hitherto separating his scheme from that put forward by those well-known Liberal political economists, Mr. John Maynard Keynes and Mr. Reginald McKenna, who are now prepared to support a revenue tariff of moderate amount. It also appeals to British Labor which is apprehensive lest tariffs, if introduced, should become an instrument for reducing the purchasing value of wages in the interests of the employers.

HOMES ADDED TO BURNS MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYR, Scotland—Five additional cottages to the National Burns Memorial and Cottage Homes at Mauchline, which were begun in 1896, were opened recently by Mr. George Ian Burns Gowring, a great-great-grandson of the poet. There are now 16 attractive cottages within sight of the Mossgiel farmhouse where Burns spent some of his happiest years. The cottages are occupied by the deserving aged.

Mr. Gemmill, in introducing Mr. Gowring, said that while there were statues to the poet all over the world, the cottages at Mauchline represented the first attempt to honor Burns in a permanent way for the benefit of the living.

By erecting these cottages they were carrying out what Burns stressed in his poetry and his songs. In "The Cotter's Saturday Night" the poet raised the cottage home of the working man to the level of the villa or the mansion.

The occupants lived free of rent and taxes, and, in addition, a small pension was granted them.

WOODBROOKE ALUMNI GIVE STUDENT FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM—A sum of £820 contributed by 500 former students of Woodbrooke College, Birmingham, the Quaker International Center, has been put toward a bursary fund which will be used to increase the financial help that can be given each year to suitable students wishing to go to Woodbrooke.

The fund is the result of the action taken by Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. P. Sturge, who are retiring from the wardenship of Woodbrooke, and who expressed the desire that any presentation to them should take this form.

African Fair Grows From Marketplace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIETERMARITZBURG, S. Af.—The biggest exhibit in point of numbers at the recent Agricultural Society Show here was the woman's section in the arts and crafts hall. The Women's Institutes had community exhibits from all parts of the Province.

The growth of the show as a whole may be judged from the fact that less than 50 years ago this society held a one-day show once a year on the market square in Pietermaritzburg. Farmers brought their cows and pigs and produce, transported by ox-wagon from the country. It was a pleasant, friendly occasion, and the families of the farmer were seen sitting on their covered wagons, alongside the market square, viewing the busy scene. Today nearly a whole week is occupied by the show.

In spite of trying times for the farmers, this year's show was considered a record in the quality and quantity of the entries. The show opened with an imposing cattle parade on the oval.

Sheep exhibits showed that the moderate climate of Natal is congenial to sheep. An extensive poultry exhibit emphasized the fact that the poultry industry is second in importance to the dairy industry in Natal.

India Called Chief Imperial Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That India presents the biggest imperial problem Great Britain ever has had to face was the declaration of Lord Irwin, former Viceroy, speaking to a conference of British missionary societies in London recently. The task of adjusting Indian aspirations with what Great Britain feels to be her responsibilities is not an easy one, he pointed out.

"Great Britain," he said, "has weighty obligations in India, which she canot ignore." The ideal of the Government, he said, is "a contented India within the British Empire."

Lord Irwin paid tribute to the work of the missionary organizations and of the missionaries themselves in the remote places of the world. It is by the ideal of service that these men and women are inspired, he said. The same ideal has been, consciously or unconsciously, at the root of the best work done by men of the British race in the political and administrative field. It was this Christian background of their lives that secured for them the affection of those among whom they worked. And it is with this ideal that we must approach our own problems in India.

Shannon Power Inquiry Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The urgent need for the appointment of economic experts of world repute to investigate and report upon the tangled affairs of the Shannon Electricity Board is stressed by Dr. Thomas McLaughlin, former managing director, in a second official statement he has issued since the Dail debates shelved the question till next winter.

Dr. McLaughlin declares that, despite all that has been said in the Dail to the contrary, he is still convinced that the calling in of world experts in the economics of public electricity supply is not only a perfectly reasonable course, but also an urgent necessity.

Rejecting the suggestion that the board has no material to place before such experts, he declares that very complete technical records are available and all financial information necessary for experts to form definite and prompt judgment.

It will be recalled that Mr. Patrick McGilligan, Minister for Industry and Commerce, declined to consider the appointment of experts until the auditors were able to produce the already much overdue statement of accounts for 1930-31, and clearly was disinclined to admit that expert advice had become necessary.

Handiwork of an Irish 'Giant'?

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, NORTHERN IRELAND

Upper Left—Section of the Causeway. Center—Lady's Wishing Arch. Right—Pillars Fitted Like a Mosaic. Lower Left—Joe Fisher, Guide, and His Jaunting Cart. Right—Crude Family Cart Near Ulster.

Irish Legends Provide Color On Visit to Giant's Causeway

Queer Rock Formation on Coast Explained as Remains of Bridge to Scottish Coast, Built by Giant in Ancient Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belfast, Northern Ireland

IT WAS dusk when we left Glasgow for Londonderry and the Giant's Causeway and sailed down the River Clyde past gray, turreted castles in green lawns, and ragged shipbuilding plants entertaining skeleton hulls. On all sides was the swinging of long-armed cranes amid the din of riveting and the swirl of gulls.

As we glided past Kilpatrick, 70-year-old Captain MacCullum, for 30 years a master mariner sailing between Scotland and Ireland, announced, "This is the very spot where St. Patrick, the canny Scot, was born and stepped across the Clyde."

The next morning under a turquoise sky we steamed across the mouth of the River Foyle with its Ballynagarl Lighthouse and entered the harbor of the ancient walled-in city of Londonderry, famous for its linen shirts and collars, the second city in Ulster and the fourth in Ireland. Right and left stretched enchanting woodland glades, clumps of chestnut and hawthorn trees in bloom, showers of pink and white, and below them the scarlet rhododendrons.

The rocky road, flanked with white hawthorn hedges and ash trees locking fingers overhead, from Londonderry to Portrush, the gateway to the Causeway country, introduced us to country life in Ulster, clean farmhouses with whitewashed walls and thatched roofs, shelter for the family as well as for the cows and the chickens. To our left glistened the blue plains of the Atlantic with the white surf pounding on the beach. To our right were the green fields of potatoes, pastures alive with cows, crows and goats. Each seacoast village was a sparkling Irish gem of color and simplicity.

Through Eglinton

There was Eglinton all yellow laburnums and purple lilacs. Ballykelly and Limavady, Bellalarna and Umbro, Castlerock and Coleraine were all fragrant with the romance of the sea. Boys and their dogs drove their cows and goats through the narrow streets, while girls, handy with brooms, stood in the doorways ready for emergencies.

At Portrush, Don Martin, a taxi driver for 30 years, almost swallowed us up, American money and all, with these words, "If you go with me to the Causeway you will be there before you have left here." But being loath to travel with such incredible speed to see the legendary work of the giant, we chose Don's competitor, 70-year-old Joe Fisher, with his raggety-taggety Irish jaunting-car and Billy, the bay. "I've been a jarvy for 30 years," Joe assured us as he cracked his whip over Billy's ears and whirled us off toward the Causeway. Born in the hills of Portrush, we could hardly ask for a better guide than Joe.

The country road led us past the Skeery Isles, home of wild ducks and rabbits, the limestone cliffs and a promontory called the Giant's Head with a huge freckled nose sniffing the sea air, a dash of a goatee and a noble forehead of white limestone gleaming beneath a cap of green moss, the Lady's Wishing Arch and the crumbling ruins of Dunluce Castle built ages ago on the velvet bluff overlooking the sea.

"Yonder is the Giant's Causeway," directed Joe as we left him and Billy in the shadow of a cluster of bleak hotels. Down a winding rocky trail, half a mile or so, past ice-cream cones and guides who came galloping after us and bombarded us with dazzling offers of boats, we approached the Causeway cautiously on foot. Safely behind a picket fence of iron waited the geological wonder of volcanic origin, three spits or tongues of pillared stones slanting out into the sea, the Little Causeway, the Middle or Honeycomb and the Grand Causeway, all in the County Antrim on the northeastern coast of the Emerald Isle.

Causeway Inspected

Through the turnstile for a six pence we ventured. There 70-year-old Jimmy Martin swooped down upon us, and we succumbed to his eloquent tirade of what we would miss if we refused his services, the result of 30 years of experience in guiding over those stones. Then with Jimmy in the lead we trekked all over the Causeway and were introduced to various formations called the Giant's Horseshoe, the Giant's Honeycomb, the Giant's Cannon, the Chimney Pots, the Keystone of the Causeway which is the most perfect octagonal pillar, the Giant's Doom 30 feet high, the Giant's gateway, the most perfect pillar in the entire Causeway called the Bishop's Mitre, the Lady's Fan embroidered with moss, a combination of five perfect pentagons surrounding a heptagon, the Giant's Organ Pipes, and the Giant's Wishing Chair on a platform. Here we rested a bit.

We were introduced to the various outstanding members of the Causeway family of approximately 40,000 polygonal columns. With the exception of a few horizontal ones we found most of the pillars perpendicular and most of them in sections varying from a few inches in height to several feet. These sections were fitted together like a mosaic, convex ends fitting into concave ends. They were many-sided, triangular, pentagonal, hexagonal, heptagonal, octagonal and the largest pillar of all had nine sides. There were but two of these nine-sided columns in the Causeway and both were embroidered with tawny lichens.

Jimmy pointed out the fact that the wide sides always face one another and that the narrow sides do the same and that the stones average in diameter 15 to 20 inches. There was even a diamond-shaped pillar. The black pillars indicated the high water mark. Many of them were embroidered with yellow lichens and tiny pink flowers. All of them were of a silver gray tone tinged with old rose and all of them reflected the various moods of the Irish sky from dawn to dusk.

"Beyond you point," said Jimmy, "is the Spanish Bay where the Spanish Armada was destroyed by the Irish giants. And on that rocky promontory to your left you can see the Giant's grandmother strugging up hill with a sack of chicken feed on her back. She is climbing up to look after her chickens but she never seems to make the grade."

At the crown of the bluff Joe was waiting with his Irish jaunting-car. "Did Billy have a good rest?" we inquired. "Aye," laughed Joe, "he had a good rest and a feed of corn."

While we went bouncing along back to Portrush we queried Joe regarding the Causeway.

"The Giant's Causeway has been here long before the memory of man," mused Joe. "No engineer could have built it. They say around these hills that it was built by an Irish giant who had a quarrel to settle with a Scottish giant who lived on the other side of St. Patrick's Channel at Fingal's Cave. He challenged the Scottish giant to come over and fight it out and the Scottish giant said he would if the Irish giant would build a bridge, which he did. Even yet, they say there is evidence of the same formation on the Scottish side at Fingal's Cave on the shore of the Staffa Islands. No one knows who won the fight, but we Irish have our opinion and then there's the Causeway, this end of the giant's bridge." With this long speech Joe looked out to sea and over toward the Scottish coast and cracked the whip over Billy's ears.

Australian Farm Methods Analyzed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Mistakes in farming methods were given a large share of blame for the financial difficulties of the Agricultural Bank here by Mr. E. A. McLafty, managing trustee, speaking to the Royal Commission on Farmers' Disabilities.

The liabilities of the Agricultural Bank, the commission learned, were £13,257,000. The total indebtedness of farmers to associated banks was £12,250,000, and the total indebtedness of 20,500 farmers in the country was estimated at £20,554,000. The principal and interest owing to the Agricultural Bank was £1,246,000. The area of land alienated in the State was 14,670,000 acres, and 21,275,000 acres were in the course of alienation.

Production costs must be reduced, Mr. McLarty insisted, and the holdings worked more intensively if a profit is to result. It had been a mistake, he added, to permit settlement of areas more than 20 miles from any railway.

ITALIAN SALES SHOW GAIN IN FOREIGN MARTS

Report Indicates, However, That Values Have Depreciated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italian imports for the first six months of the current year totaled 6,612,566,672 lire and exports 5,112,688,313 lire. The figures for the corresponding period of 1930 were: Imports 9,544,985,025 lire and exports 6,535,421,639 lire, showing a deficit of 3,009,563,386 lire, which in the first six months of the present year was reduced to 1,500,078,359 lire.

While imports display a heavy reduction both in quantities and value against the figures for 1930, exports show a different trend, having depreciated in value but increased in volume. This somewhat anomalous situation is accounted for, in part, by the decline in world's prices, and also by the intensification of Italian sales abroad to compensate for the adverse conditions of the home market.

The reduction in the general trade deficit has been accompanied by marked changes in the balance of trade with individual countries. A deficit of 157,000,000 lire in the trade balance with France at the end of April, 1930, has been converted into a surplus of 92,000,000 lire at the corresponding date in 1931.

In the case of Austria a deficit of 15,000,000 has been converted into a surplus of 1,600,000 lire. The deficit of the trade balance with Germany has been reduced from 212,000,000 to 5,000,000 lire, that with Great Britain from 216,000,000 to 18,000,000 lire. Trade with Soviet Russia has grown considerably on both sides of the balance-sheet and the deficit has fallen from 98,000,000 to 87,000,000 lire.

Imports from the United States for the first four months of 1931 have fallen from 1,091,000,000 lire to 542,000,000 and the trade deficit from 617,000,000 to 221,000,000 lire. The trade balance is favorable with Argentina, Egypt, Greece, Switzerland and Albania. Both import and export trade with Jugoslavia has declined, the deficit at the close of the four months being 157,000,000 in 1930 and 84,000,000 lire in 1931.

Among Italian exports which have increased in volume are the following: Cheese, fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, canned tomatoes, cotton yarns, woolen fabrics, reeled silk, rayon yarns and fabrics, motor engines, ball bearings and gloves.

REICHSBANK'S GOLD COVERAGE

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Reichsbank's coverage of gold and foreign exchanges rose 2.1 per cent last week. The statement for the previous week showed 38.1 per cent coverage and today's 38.2.

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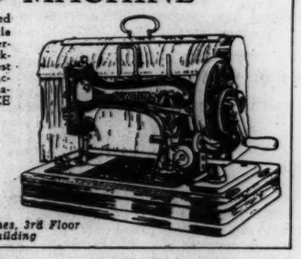
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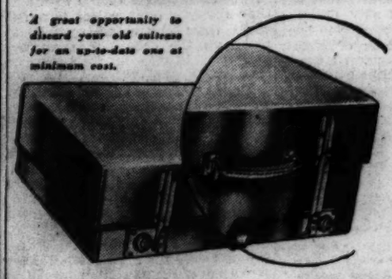
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES WINS CUP 5-2

Defeats British Team of Women Tennis Players at Forest Hills

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Once more the Wightman Cup has returned to the country of its donor, Mrs. George W. Wightman, née Hazel Hotchkiss, as the result of her efforts and those of the team she captained, in the series staged at the stadium at Forest Hills of the West Side Tennis Club, over the week-end. The score was 5 to 2, with the singles all going to the American representatives, while the doubles, though more closely fought than in previous matches, being won by the British team.

With a lead of 3—0 as the result of the first day of play, the Americans needed only one more match to win the trophy back, and Helen M. Jacobs furnished this in the first match of Saturday's play. She encountered Phyllis E. Mudford, and fighting with unfaltering courage, after trailing at 1—4 in the initial set, ran five straight games to win it, though four were deuced many times, and then ran out the second set and the match at 6—4, 6—2.

Then Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. battled in another hard-fought struggle to defeat the present United States champion, Betty Nuthall, also at 6—4, 6—2.

British Steady in Doubles

But when the doubles play began, the British system of play in that style of tennis began to tell, and though Sarah H. Palfrey, added to the squad at the last minute to team with Mrs. Wightman, made a brilliant struggle against the Wimbledon titleholders, Miss Mudford and Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron, the latter pair finally came through at 6—4, 10—8.

Then Mrs. Moody surprised her admirers by displaying the best doubles form she has ever shown in the second doubles match, and but for the gradual weakening of her partner, Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, might have defeated Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall. But the latter held the upper hand by slight margins to the end, to win at 8—6, 5—7, 6—3.

Miss Mudford, as she proved in her battle with Mrs. Moody on Friday, has as powerful a forehand drive as can be found among the women players of today, and this proved effective at first against Miss Jacobs, so that the British player won the first three games with its aid, and with the help of a couple of net cord placements, won the fifth game also. But at that point Miss Jacobs resorted to net play, and, dashing to the forecourt at every chance, took one game after another to tie the score at 4-all. Miss Mudford led in the next at 40—0, but once more Miss Jacobs dashed to the forecourt and won the next four points from that position. This seemed to discourage Miss Mudford, whose first service had not been working well for several games, and the latter dropped the game with a double fault, and lost the next and the set on wild shots out of court. There was only a difference of one point between the two, 39 to 38.

Service Troubles Both

Both players were having trouble with their services at the start of the second set, losing their first service games. Miss Jacobs was first to steady, to lead at 3—1, but now Miss Mudford got hers under control, and battling with great power, took the next game. The next games were the closest and hardest fought of all, and contained some of the best play of the series. But each in turn went to the American, and finally a series of outs by Miss Mudford, and a pair of final volleys clinched the set, match and series, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Nuthall startled the spectators at the start of her match with Mrs. Moody, by taking a love game on her own service, including one ace, but the former Helen Wills went right after the next pair, galloping about the court with vigor to score placements in spite of fine play by the champion. Then Miss Nuthall fell into her old error of double faults, and dropped the third. She came right back, and in a long backcourt duel, took the fourth game to tie the score, and won her service game to lead at 3—2. But Mrs. Moody won her service to love, and then another flock of double faults, four in all, destroyed whatever chance Miss Nuthall had for the set, and Mrs. Moody used her service to win the set three games later.

Mrs. Moody, continuing her vigorous all-court play, with frequent volleys from forecourt, ran up a lead of 2—0 and 15—40 in the second set. But now Miss Nuthall came up to her finest play once more, and a series of passing shots gave her the game. But she was unable to maintain her spurt, as Mrs. Moody resorted to her craftiest play, involving lobs and forecourt drop shots which led the British girl into errors, and took the next two games to lead at 4—1. Miss Nuthall managed to take advantage of a slight weakening of control by Mrs. Moody to win the next game, but her own lapse into errors on service once more settled the match, 6—4, 6—2.

The performance of Miss Palfrey was the real feature of the first doubles match, as that of Mrs. Moody featured the second. But in each case the weakness of their partners, coupled with the intelligent play of the more experienced British teams, settled the contests in their favor. The summary:

WIGHTMAN CUP INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TENNIS TEAM MATCH
SECOND DAY—SINGLES

Helen M. Jacobs, United States, defeated Phyllis E. Mudford, Great Britain, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., United States, defeated Betty Nuthall, Great Britain, 6—4, 6—2.

DOUBLES

Phyllis E. Mudford and Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron, Great Britain, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey and Mrs. George W. Wightman, United States, 6—4, 10—8.

Betty Nuthall and Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, Great Britain, defeated Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, United States, 6—8, 5—7, 6—3.

Ontario Regains Team Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 10—Ontario regained possession of the Lord Willingdon trophy, emblematic of the interprovincial team golf championship of Canada, here on Saturday when the four-man team from that province turned in an aggregate score of 598 for the two 18-hole rounds, on Friday and Saturday, against 601 for the British Columbia team.

Quebec, last year's winners, were third, while the two prairie teams, Manitoba and Alberta, were left behind. At the end of Friday's round Ontario had a five-point margin over British Columbia and the struggle for possession of the trophy was between this pair in the final 18 holes.

The lead changed several times and it was only by a strong finish on the last four holes that Ontario stood off the challenge from British Columbia. The scoring was higher in the second round than on Friday, Fred Woods of British Columbia having the best total with 72, while four others, including three from Ontario, were next with 75's. The scores were:

ONTARIO

Player	Out	In	Tot.
C. R. Somerville	69	75	144
F. G. Hoblitzel	74	75	149
Philip Farley	73	75	148
John B. Nash	73	84	157
Totals	289	309	598

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Harold Brynjolfson	75	78	153
F. J. Woods	74	72	146
Robert Morrison	72	78	150
Don Gowan	73	79	152
Totals	294	307	601

QUEBEC

H. B. Jaques	78	81	159
G. B. Taylor	70	79	149
Jack Cameron	73	78	151
C. C. Fraser	80	79	159
Totals	301	317	618

MANITOBA

D. Arnott	83	79	162
C. MacWilliams	75	80	155
C. E. Hodgman	85	80	165
Robert Reith	84	75	159
Totals	327	314	641

ALBERTA

J. Mountifield	77	78	155
W. Matthews	90	87	177
M. Stewart	94	97	191
R. Olfson	88	88	176
Totals	349	350	699

AMERICAN TRACK TEAM TRIUMPHS

PORT ELIZABETH, S. Af., Aug. 10 (AP)—Barney Berlinger of the Penn A. C. and Walter Marty of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, led a touring American track and field team to a decisive victory over a picked South African squad Saturday.

The Americans won 11 of the 12 events of the program, broke one South African record and tied another.

Berlinger won three events, the discus throw, shotput and pole vault. He set up a new South African standard of 132ft. 2in. for the discus throw; cleared 12ft. 6in. in the pole vault and put the shot 46ft. 2in.

Marty was a double winner, capturing the high jump at 6ft. 4¾in. to tie the South African record, and the broad jump with a leap of 22ft. 1½in.

Emmett Topping, southern speedster from Loyola University, New Orleans, beat the South African star, W. B. Legg, in the 100-yard dash in 9 4-5s. Cy Leland, crack Texas Christian athlete, competing for the Olympic Club, San Francisco, defeated Lotter of South Africa in the 220-yard dash in 22 3-5s. Vic Williams, Southern California star, won the quarter-mile in 52.7s., and Frank Crowley, New York A. C., won the mile in the slow time of 4m. 49.9s.

The only American defeat in the flat races came when Nate Long of Utah finished second to Leach of South Africa in the half-mile in 2m. 6.3s. The 120-yard high hurdles went to James Hatfield, University of Indiana, in 15.9s., with Davies of South Africa, second.

NEWTON-GAVUZZI WIN FIRST PRIZE

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 10 (AP)—Arthur Newton of South Africa and Peter Gavuzzi of Southampton, Eng., won the 500-mile run from Montreal to Quebec and return, although they finished no better than fifth in the final lap Sunday.

The two veterans won $3000 first-prize money by piling up a big lead in the early stages of the race and then coasting on the last few laps while their rivals tried vainly to make up the deficit. The winners ran the distance in total elapsed time of 53h. 15m. 8s.

August Fager and John Jokela, the Finnish team, won second money of $1500, and Joie Ray of Chicago and M. B. McNamara of Brisbane, Australia, divided $1000 for third place.

The finishers, with their elapsed time, follow: Newton-Gavuzzi, 53h., 15m., 8s.; Fager-Jokela, 54h., 20m., 12s.; Ray-McNamara, 55h., 22m., 37s.; Frank Hoey and Ollie Wanttinen, 56h., 22m., 17s.; Fred Desroches and Sammy Richman, 56h., 38m., 55s.; Phil Granville and Lionel Colin, 61h., 48m., 10s.

WINS A. A. U. DIVING TITLE

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Victor Grant Zoble, senior metropolitan diving champion representing the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., Saturday won the national junior diving championship of the Amateur Athletic Union here. Zoble dove to victory against 14 others. Clinton M. Osborne Jr., of Boston, New England champion indoor low and outdoor high and low board, was a close second. Third place went to Ben Grady, of the New York Athletic Club, national interscholastic champion, and fourth place to Raymond Morris, of the Schnectady Amateur Sports Association.

WIN GERMAN NET TITLES

HAMBURG, Ger., Aug. 10 (AP)—Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia captured the German tennis singles championship yesterday by defeating the Teuton, Jaenecke, with the loss of only five games, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1. Cecille Aussem retained the women's crown by defeating Irmgard Rost, 6—1, 6—2.

WHITE SOX BUY GREGORY

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10 (AP)—R. H. Spiller, vice-president and general manager of the Atlanta team of the Southern Baseball Association, has announced the sale of Paul Gregory, right-handed pitcher, to the Chicago White Sox. Spiller said Gregory would not be sent to the majors until the end of the Crackers' playing season.

FERRERA WINS PUBLIC TITLE

Defeats Nichols in Golf Final—San Francisco Team Captures Trophy

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Charles Ferrera, who drives steel rivets in San Francisco skyscrapers during the day and golf balls during his off hours, captured the national public links championship on the Keller Golf Course Saturday by crushing 15-year-old Joe Nichols, Long Beach, Calif., 5 and 4, in their all-California finals struggle for the crown.

It wasn't the most one-sided victory in the championship's 10 years of play, but it was convincing. The new champion grabbed a 3-up margin after the first nine holes with almost perfect golf, extended it to 5-up at the end of the morning's 18 holes and held his firm grasp on the situation through a muggy afternoon.

Nichols, less experienced in the strain of tournament golf and 15 pounds lighter than the day he whipped out his first tee shot in the campaign, had one big fault—weak putting. He tossed away hole after hole, especially during the morning, to lose any hopes he had of winning.

But the result gave the tournament an all-San Francisco complex as its four-man team also captured the Warren G. Harding team trophy during the 36-hole qualifying round. The only glory to escape the Frisco golfers was the medal, which Dave A. Mitchell, Indianapolis, won with 148 strokes. But it was Ferrera who dropped Mitchell out of the championship competition in the first round, 4 and 3.

Their medal scores were not so far apart Saturday, Ferrera going 10 shots over par for the 32-hole stretch and Nichols going 16 over. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LINKS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final

Charles Ferrera, San Francisco, defeated Joe Nichols, Long Beach, Calif., 5 and 4.

Cards Have a Lead Of Eight Contests

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	68	40	.630
New York	58	46	.558
Chicago	59	47	.557
Brooklyn	58	52	.527
Boston	52	53	.495
Pittsburgh	50	54	.481
Philadelphia	43	65	.398
Cincinnati	39	70	.358

RESULTS AUG. 8

Brooklyn 4, Boston 2.
St. Louis 14, Chicago 7.
New York 9, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 3.

RESULTS AUG. 9

New York 9, Brooklyn 4.
Chicago 1, St. Louis 0.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 4.

Eight full games ahead of the New York Giants and Chicago Cubs, the Sa. Louis Cardinals seem to be on their way to their second straight National League pennant. Since about the first of June, the forces of Gabby Street have been out in front in the race and have now established a fairly comfortable lead. During the past week or two, the only real battle in the circuit has been between the Giants and Cubs for second place. The McGrawmen hold that position at present, but only by the margin of one percentage point. Brooklyn is in fourth place, three games behind the Cubs.

The Boston Braves hit a bad slump a short time ago and lost several close games, despite the fact that their pitching was excellent. In Sunday's doubleheader against the Phillies, they proved that this slump has been left behind, and it is highly probable that the Boston club will remain at the top of the second division. Pittsburgh, like the Braves, has been getting good pitching, but is sadly lacking base hits. The Pirates are only 1½ games in the rear of the Braves.

The Phillies and Cincinnati Reds seem destined to stay around the bottom of the standing where they are at present. Burt Shotton's club still has as much—perhaps more—power in its attack as any team in the major leagues, but must get better pitching. The Reds have shown nothing to make one believe that they are capable of even passing the Phillies.

GREAT COMEBACK BY SANTA PAULA

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—The star Santa Paula polo quartet from Argentine galloping with all the fury of the original four horsemen, put on a remarkable come-back Sunday to score a last minute, 13-to-12 victory over an American four representing the Sands Point Club and led by Tommy Hitchcock.

Juan Reynal tapped through the winning goal on a spectacular assist from Manuel Andrada at the very finish.

It looked like the worst kind of rout when Hitchcock, ably supported by Earle Hopping and Averill Harriman, galloped off in front, running up the score 9 to 1 in the first few moments of the fourth chukker.

From then on the blue-shirted South American rode rings around their rivals. Before the fourth chukker was over Santa Paula had tallied five straight goals, three of them on sensational shots by the burly, hard-hitting Andrada and two by Jose Reynal.

Andrada was a tower of strength in every department of Santa Paula's play. He made a number of sensational saves and his accurate passing to the Reynal brothers and Gazzotti contributed to many of Santa Paula's goals. The summary:

SANTA PAULA	SANDS POINT
No. 1—Juan Reynal	W. A. Harriman
No. 2—Andres Gazzotti	T. Hitchcock Jr.
No. 3—Jose Reynal	E. A. S. Hopping
Back—Manuel Andrada	J. H. Whitney

Score—Santa Paula 13, Sands Point 12. Goals—Andrada 4, Gazzotti 4, Juan Reynal 3, Jose Reynal 2 for Santa Paula; Harriman 4, Hitchcock 4, Hopping 4 for Sands Point. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Komonen Captures Canadian Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 10—The third annual Canadian marathon championship was the feature event of an international track meet held here on Saturday, and, while the Cadillac A. C. of Detroit won the team championship for the other 12 events on the program, the United States marathon team champions, the Lynn (Mass.) Y. M. C. A., was forced to take fifth place with four local teams beating them out, Monarchs finishing first, second and fourth with Silverthorne A. C. third.

Dave Komonen, brilliant Finnish star of the Monarch Athletic Club, is the new marathon champion. He captured the title from a field of 82 starters, representing the best of the North American Continent. He not only won but he took a good margin from the course record, and in doing so beat his field by almost a mile. Among those who fell before the onslaught of his distance-consuming pace were the two previous winners, Percy Wyer and Fred Ward Jr., both of whom, however, put up excellent performances to finish third and fifth, respectively.

It was Komonen's Day, and conditions were conducive to fast time. It is doubtful if any runner in the world could have held the monarch star in Saturday's event, for his condition was superb. He displayed good judgment of pace and preferred to let Jack O'Reilly of Spartans, former Irish champion, Tom Bury of Lynn, Mass., and Clyde Martak of Baltimore, do the early pace-making, and did not make his bid for leadership until the twelfth mile. From then on he dominated the field, gradually increasing his lead, and finished well in hand. O'Reilly showed plenty of speed and stamina by holding second place after his fast start.

The diminutive Percy Wyer of the Monarch Club, the defending champion, came through with a closing rush which brought him from well back in the field to finish third. Wyer's time on this occasion was almost identical with the time he made in winning the contest last year.

Gabriel Routsalainen of Montreal, twice winner of the Finnish Marathon championship, who figured prominently in the two previous contests, finished a short distance behind Wyer, while Fred Ward of the Millrose Club, New York, who was a strong favorite, finished in fifth position.

Only one Canadian record was broken during the afternoon, A. Ravens-Dale of Cobourg taking 4-10s. off the previous record in the 120-yards low hurdles. Cadillacs owe their victory in the track team championship to their success in the quarter-mile, when they took all three places. They finished with 14 points against 12 for Hamilton Olympic Club. The Marathon finishers:

1—Dave Komonen, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 2h. 40m. 11 3-5s.
2—Jack O'Reilly, Spartan A. C., Toronto, 2h. 47m. 56 2-5s.
3—Percy Wyer, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 2h. 51m., 42s.
4—Gabriel Routsalainen, Montreal C. P. R. A. A., 2h. 52m. 52s.
5—Fred Ward Jr., Millrose A. C., New York, 2h. 53m., 51s.
6—Johnny Cuthbert, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 2h. 54m. 45s.
7—Dick Wilding, Silverthorne A. C., Toronto, 2h. 56m. 51s.
8—Armas Hietala, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 2h. 57m. 33s.
9—Clyde Martak, Baltimore C. C., Baltimore, 2h. 58m. 35s.
10—Johnny Semple, Lynn (Mass) "Y," 2h. 59m. 23s.
11—Tom Bury, Lynn (Mass.) "Y," 3h. 2m. 29s.
12—Vic Callard, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 3h. 3m. 1s.
13—Jimmy Bartlett, Oshawa, 3h. 4m. 9s.
14—Alex Burnside, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 3h. 4m. 20s.
15—Jimmy Shaw, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 3h. 4m. 48s.
16—Harold Lawrence, Silverthorne A. C., Toronto, 3h. 6m. 22s.
17—Arthur Gavrin, Millrose A. C., New York, 3h. 7m. 15s.
18—Eddie Rae, Hamilton O. C., 3h. 7m. 48s.
19—Norm Dack, Hamilton O. C., 3h. 8m. 11s.
20—Joe Pearson, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 3h. 8m. 20s.
21—Alexander Moutsis, Greek-American A. C., New York, 3h. 8m. 30s.
22—George Newton, Hamilton O. C., 3h. 8m. 51s.
23—Al Mitchell, Monarch A. C., Toronto, 3h. 9m. 21s.
24—Alister Dicks, Gladstone A. C., Toronto, 3h. 10m. 46s.

LOTT DEFEATS SUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 10—George M. Lott Jr., now of Philadelphia, after two attempts to win in the finals of the Meadow Club invitation singles, finally succeeded in getting his name on the Bowl at the third attempt, last Saturday, coming from behind with unusual persistence when trailing at two sets to one to defeat Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, former United States intercollegiate champion, who outranks him two places on the ranking list. The score was 6—3, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1. The doubles bowls, threatened with permanent capture by Gregory S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell, who have two legs on the trophies, were made safe for another year when H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith E. Gledhill, the Californian pair, won the final in straight sets, 17—15, 6—3,, 6—4, from them.

ARIE IS HIGH MARKSMAN

YORKLYN, Del., Aug. 10—Mark Arie, Illinois titleholder, finished high-over-all in the annual T. Clarence Marshall blue ribbon handicap shoot, which ended Saturday on the Yorklyn Gun Club traps, by breaking 146 out of 150 clays, with a 25-yard rise. Arie finished the tournament with a total of 1135 broken out of 1150. The squad composed of George D. Baldwin and Morley W. McBrayne of Westchester, Clarence Meiss, Berwin; J. W. Wantling, New York Athletic Club, and Fred G. Ford, Detroit, broke 497 out of 500 targets to equal to world's amateur record.

HAMPTON WINS GOLF TITLE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Darden Hampton of Chattanooga won the Tennessee state amateur golf championship here Saturday by defeating Ewing Watkins of Chattanooga, 5 and 4, in the 36-hole final match.

F. J. PERRY WINS FIRST MATCH

English Tennis Player Makes Good Début at Rye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 10—Frederick J. Perry, the English star, made his first appearance on his visit to the United States this season, yesterday, in the annual grass court championships of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association at the Westchester Country Club and won his match with ease, 6—0, 6—0, though his opponent, Arthur C. Gwynne, was hardly of a rank to force any real play.

Considerable progress was made in the tourney, in both the women's and men's division, though the delayed appearance of many of the stars, due to their other tournament engagements, held up the completion of the first and second round of men's singles. But practically all finally arrived by the end of yesterday, and will get into action today. Already, in addition to Perry, who had a bye, J. Gilbert Hall, Bruce P. Barnes, and Bryan M. Grant Jr. are in the third round.

The most notable defections came in the women's section, with the refusal of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., though duly entered according to her request last week, to compete. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, feeling that her recent play had been overdone, decided also to remain out of the singles, which she won last year, but will compete in the doubles. But both of the British stars, Mrs. J. T. Pitman, the former Elsie Goldsack, and Joan C. Ridley are playing, as well as several others of the first 10, and Mrs. John B. Jessup. All of these advanced with ease. The summary:

EASTERN ASSOCIATION GRASS COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. J. Dallas Corbière, Southboro, Mass., defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., defeated Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., 11—9, 6—4.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reboid, New York, won from Norma Taubele, New York, by default.

Mrs. J. T. Pitman, England, defeated Mrs. W. H. Friesenbruch, Bermuda, 6—4, 6—0.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Mrs. Mary I. Keller, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Carolyn Swartz Hirsch, New York, defeated Mrs. A. M. Duncan, Scarsdale, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, defeated Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, 3—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Mae Geurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Carolyn Roberts, New York, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., won from Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, by default.

Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, 7—5, 6—3.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Bonnie Miller, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—2.

Baroness G. G. Levi, Italy, defeated Clara Greenspan, New York, 8—6, 6—3.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Rice defeated Mrs. J. V. Cremonini, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Corbière defeated Miss Lebouttillere, 8—7, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. Pitman defeated Mrs. Reboid, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. Jessup defeated Mrs. Hirsch, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Geurvorst defeated Mrs. Endicott, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, New York, won from Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, by default.

Mrs. William V. Hester, New York, defeated Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., won from Ann Rainey, Rye, by default.

Alice Marble, San Francisco, defeated Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, 6—1, 7—5.

Barbara Stoddard, Westbury, N. Y., won from Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, by default.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Mrs. Theodore De M. Johnson, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Mrs. Corbière and Mrs. Endicott defeated Miss Oexman and Miss Geurvorst, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Francis and Miss Greenspan defeated Charlotte Miller and Mrs. Hester, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank defeated Miss Carspecken and Miss Cottman, 6—4, 7—9, 6—0.

Miss Roberts and Miss Taubele defeated Miss Riegel and Mrs. Muehl, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round

Miss Ridley and Mrs. Pitman defeated Mrs. Carlebach and Allan Lehman, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Zinke and Miss Rice defeated Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Freisenbruch, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Jessup and Miss Anderson defeated Mrs. Lamme and Mrs. G. C. Chapman, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Weisel and Miss Marble defeated Miss Stoddard and Miss Lebouttillier, 6—1, 6—3.

Sarah and Mianne Palfrey won from Mrs. Helen Bernard Wolff and Mrs. S. Greenthal, by default.

Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk defeated Mrs. Rose Taubele and Mrs. Cremonini, 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

E. T. Herndon, New York, won from James D. Ewing, Yonkers, by default.

E. J. Mendel, New York, defeated Irving Epstein, New York, 6—0, 5—7, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated Jacques Verstraten, New York, 8—6, 6—4.

Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d, New York, 6—1, 7—5.

Jacob H. Hess Jr., Fort Worth, defeated Ray Palmer, Flushing, 6—3, 9—7.

George Titus, Brooklyn, won from Keith Werner, Los Angeles, by default.

J. C. Botts, New York, won from Gustavo Vollmer, Cuba, by default.

Edward W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Frank Bowden, New York, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

Henry Bassford, New York, defeated A. Lincoln Halberstadt, New York, 6—3, 6—1.

Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, won from Lucien J. B. LaCoste, San Antonio, by default.

William B. Reese, Atlanta, defeated Arthur Freedman, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Henry Moore, White Plains, defeated Humberto S. Pena, Cuba, 6—1, 6—2.

George P. Hughes, England, won from Keith Morgan, New York, by default.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Ernest Kuhn, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Edgar D. Yeomans, Washington, defeated Chester R. Brown, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, defeated Frank M. Bonneau, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Edward W. Burns, New York, won from Casper H. Nannes, New York, by default.

A. Baisley Sheridan, New Rochelle, defeated Giles Verstraten, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, won from Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, by default.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Carl Meyers, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., defeated F. Morgan Palmer, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Isadore Blitchik, New York, defeated Merritt Cutler, New York, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Clayton L. Burwell Jr., Charlotte, N. C., defeated Percy L. Kynaston, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Jerome Flaherty, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

William Crum Thompson, New York, won from Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, by default.

Second Round

Hall defeated Mendel, 6—1, 6—2.
Titus defeated Botts, 6—7, 6—4, 6—1.
Barnes defeated Bassford, 6—2, 6—4.
Grant defeated Thompson, 6—4, 6—4.
Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Arthur C. Gwynne Jr., New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Soccer Is Under Way in Scotland

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 10—The Glasgow Rangers and Glasgow Celtics, two great rivals whose achievements are written all over Scottish soccer history, got off the mark in splendid style in the 1931-32 race for the Scottish Association Football League championship on Saturday. Rangers, holders of the championship title, playing before their own supporters, defeated Dundee, 4 goals to 1, and Celtic, holders of the Scottish Cup, journeying to Leith, ran out winners by a margin of 3 clear goals.

The most emphatic success of the opening day was gained, however, by the Motherwell men who trounced Queen's Park—the only amateur side in "Big" league soccer in Britain—5 goals to 1. Third Lanark, which team gained promotion to the first division at the end of last season after heading the final standing in division two, accomplished a bright performance by winning the odd goal in five against Hamilton Academicals, but Dundee, runnerup in the second division in 1930-31, made a less impressive reappearance in the higher grade and was beaten at home by Heart of Midlothian 2 to 0.

East Fife and Edinburgh Hibernians, who dropped out of the upper section because they filled the bottom two places in the last campaign, found themselves stretched fully by their opponents in the second division. Hibernians won against Alloa by the only goal scored, but East Fife could only draw with Stenhousemuir after being three goals down at halftime. And so the curtain has risen on another soccer season, as it will do in England on Aug. 29, despite the fact that by then the county cricket championship won't have run its full course.

LINCOLN PARK B. C. OARSMEN FEATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 10—The collective achievements of the Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago featured the junior day of the central states rowing regatta held at the Detroit Boat Club on Saturday. Of the six events, Lincoln Park won three, all in which they had representation.

The junior singles was won easily by D. R. MacNeilledge of Lincoln Park, defeating G. A. Buder of the Century Boat Club of St. Louis. The junior doubles was won by the Grueder twins of Lincoln Park, defeating R. Dorn ahd C. Mower of the Detroit B. C. in a closely contested race.

The junior eight of Lincoln Park surprised everyone by beating two crews from the Detroit B. C. along with four other crews by a safe margin.

The times recorded in all races were very fast because of a swift current in the river. The summary of junior day events in the order of competition follows:

Half-Mile Dash for Fours—Won by the Southside Boat Club of Quincy, Ill., defeating the Detroit Boat Club.

Junior Six-Cared Barge (a three-quarter mile race)—Won by the Central Rowing Club of St. Louis, defeating the Western Rowing Club of St. Louis and the Southside Club of Qlincy, Ill.

One-Mile Race of 145-Pound Eights—Won by the Wyandotte Boat Club of Wyandotte, Mich., defeating the Detroit Boat Club and the Southside Boat Club of Quincy, Ill.

One-Mile Race for Junior Singles—Won by D. R. MacNelledge of Chicago, defeating G. A. Buder of Century Boat Club of St. Louis.

One-Mile Race of Junior Doubles—Won by the Grueder twins of Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, defeating Detroit Boat Club and Southside Boat Club of Quincy, Ill.

Junior-Right Race of One Mile—Won by the Lincoln Park Boat Club, defeating six other clubs.

One event was called off.

AMERICAN YACHTSMEN HONORED

COWES, Eng., Aug. 10 (AP)—Seventy leading British yachtsmen attended a dinner given in honor of visiting American yachting enthusiasts here Saturday night. The hosts were the Royal London Yacht Club and the Ocean Racing Club. All boats in the recent transatlantic race from Newport to Plymouth were represented. Sherman C. Hoyt of New York was the guest of honor. He replied to the toast of the visitors proposed by Sir Charles C. Allom, Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club. A feature of the dinner was the display by Tom Tatsey, 80-year-old sail maker, of an invitation card to a dinner given in the early '60s to owners and crews of three schooners which had just taken part in a race across the Atlantic. The guests also enjoyed seeing a film of the recent race from the start at Newport to the finish at Plymouth. The film was taken by Olin J. Stephins of Scarsdale, N. Y., owner and pilot of the winning boat, Dorade.

OLYMPIC RECORD LOWERED

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP)—The United States relay team lowered the Olympic record for the 800-meter swim by 19s. last night in the closing event of the three-day Japanese national swimming championships. The American team, composed of John Howland, Manuella and Maiola Kalili and James Gilhula, negotiated the distance in 9m. 17s. The Olympic record, set at Amsterdam in 1928, is 9m. 16 1-5s. Japan won the meet with 40 points. The United States team scored 23.

BRYAN DEFENDS NET TITLE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10 (AP)—Robert B. Bryan of Chattanooga successfully defended his title of men's single tennis champion of the Tennessee Lawn Tennis Association Saturday at the University Club courts by defeating Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., 10—8, 6—1, 6—2, in the final round.

CORKRAN WINS ORVIS CUP

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 10—D. Clark Corkran of Philadelphia captured the 36-hole final match at the Equinox Links Club Saturday in the Orvis Cup play, defeating F. Lemaitre of Englewood, N. J., 7 and 6.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 54

HAROLD L. (HAL) McKAIN

Chicago White Sox, American League

First played professional baseball with the Waterloo club of the Mississippi Valley League in 1927. Born in Logan, Ia., July 10, 1908. A right-handed thrower and left-handed batter. Five feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 185 pounds, and is a pitcher. Is a consistent batter. Played semiprofessional baseball in Sioux City before signing with Waterloo. His record:

	Games	Won	Lost
*1927—Waterloo, Mississippi Valley League	34	20	8
1927—Cleveland, American League	4	0	1
1928—Decatur, Three-I League	31	19	6
†1928—Chicago, American League	34	6	9
1930—Chicago, American League	32	6	4

*Purchased by Cleveland and released to Decatur the following year.
†Declared a free agent by Commissioner Landis and signed with Chicago.

MOORE LEADS IN ROQUE PLAY

Defeats W. W. Wilson in His March Toward the Championship

U. S. ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Player and Home	W	L	Pts	Ave
Kenneth Moore, New Paris	6	0	224	32
Fred Pomerleau, L'g Beach	5	2	198	28⅔
A. D. Gammill, Westerville	6	3	250	27⅞
George Atkinson, Cleveland	5	3	217	27⅛
W. W. Wilson, Chicago	5	1	180	26⅔
C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw	4	3	253	25⅝
G. L. Gnagy, Hamilton	1	3	90	25
W. A. Rounds, Cleveland	4	5	218	24⅔
Lester Clark, Chicago	5	2	164	23⅔
F. O. Williamson, W'st'rville	4	3	180	22½
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria	5	5	218	21⅘
H. H. Woods, Cleveland	2	5	109	15½

PACT OF PARIS ONLY FIRST STEP TO WORLD PEACE

English Statesman Says Treaty of Consultation Is Needed

In view of the approaching disarmament conference in Geneva, special interest attaches to the question of ways and means of putting the Kellogg pact into practical effect and giving the peaceful intentions expressed therein some definite expression in the war departments of the nations concerned. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is therefore printing a series of articles on this vital subject, written by well-known authorities on international affairs, which will appear with successive days' issues, this being the thirteenth.*

By VISCOUNT ASTOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Pact of Paris is a vitally significant first step in perfecting the machinery of peace, but I believe that it should be clearly looked upon as a beginning and not as an end.

The terms of this treaty impose upon the nations of the world a solemn and far-reaching obligation, namely to renounce war and to refrain from settling all their disputes by anything other than pacific means. But to renounce war does not solve a controversy any more than to refrain from anything but pacific means removes the causes of war or guarantees justice.

Is there not then an immediate and practical step which can be taken to strengthen the mechanism of peace and to aid the operation of the Kellogg treaty? I believe that there is, and that the next step undoubtedly should be a definite agreement for consultation among all the signatories of the pact in the event war is threatened.

As members of the League of Nations, virtually all the powers of the world have accepted this procedure, and it would seem apparent that such a method of averting war has already found favor both in principle and in fact in Washington. Thus, in the four-power Pacific Treaty arising out of the Washington Disarmament Conference, the United States joined Great Britain, France and Japan in agreeing that if a dispute arises from any Pacific question, which cannot be adjusted by direct diplomacy, these countries hold a conference "to which the whole subject will be referred for consultation and adjustment." Also, it cannot be without significance that when the Russo-Chinese dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway threatened an open break in early 1930, Mr. Stimson conferred by cable with the principal nations and sought to encourage the fifty-three signatories of the pact to arouse world opinion against what seemed to be an imminent conflict.

Consultation, however noncommittal in itself, means delay, and delay means reason or a better chance for reason. Further, any signatory refusing even to consult obviously is an aggressor, a pirate or an outlaw. Such a recalcitrant, plunging to the arbitrament of blood without preliminary discussion would, in fact, be behaving as a criminal.

It seems apparent today that many nations are not prepared to bind themselves in advance of a crisis to take collective action against a possible aggressor, and therefore I feel that a treaty of consultation as a corollary to the Pact of Paris is a useful step ahead, accomplishing a great deal without the risk of attempting too much.

Naturally, the meeting of the cosignatories would have to face all the contingencies arising out of action or no action—the possibilities regarding the relations between Washington and Geneva would have to be discussed.

There might be agreement, or substantial agreement, to impose a boycott without bloodshed against a nation or nations which have violated the world's treaty of peace, or there might be disagreement in which America and the League would differ. Then, there would be chaos and war, but refusal to consult would almost inevitably lead to disaster.

The first and urgent requirement is to establish and fortify the essential fundamental of delay and consultation.

Reich Victory Is Declared Boon to France and Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

many's financial structure, he explained to be the result of inner contest between socialistic, capitalistic and individualistic tendencies in Germany. He argued that it had an almost entirely domestic significance, and that France was wrong in giving it an international one.

War Guilt Clauses Opposed

This French attitude, he explained, was the result of the French custom of interpreting other nations in the light of its own intense nationalism. Germany, with only 60 years of national life behind it, is not nationalistic, he asserted, but is conscious of social and economic struggles within its own borders, rather than external nationalism.

He said Germany could not accept forever the "war guilt" clauses of the Versailles treaties, "which were only designed to humiliate a beaten foe."

He finally placed on the shoulders of the United States full responsibility for giving to France that security which it demands as fundamental to any reduction in armaments and to confidence in internationalism. He attributed a large share of the present French attitude to the refusal of the United States to participate in the peace treaties and in the League.

"This means," he said, "that the beaten one has been left in the hands of the European victors who might deal with him according to their overwhelming military superiority and political strength, which they owe largely to American interference, while America refuses to defend the beaten one although the principles of humanity and liberty are violated as far as he is concerned."

Good for All Parties

He said entrance of the U. S. into the League and implementation of the Kellogg Treaty by a consultative pact would "give to France an actual guarantee of security of the highest value to Germany, and to Germany an immense support which it has, so far as he can see, a certain right to claim after the declarations of President Wilson.

"This supper," Dr. von Beckerath said, "does not consist in any military help but in bringing about the French state of mind which will make possible a real constructive pacification and restoration of the situation in western and central Europe, which can be brought about only when France and Germany come together, which will be achieved more easily with the encouragement of the United States."

Referring to Germany's apparent attempt to destroy its own financial structure, he said:

"The German nation could hardly be expected to react otherwise as long as it was confronted with a practically unlimited indebtedness which would be augmented in size when German efforts brought about a greater German capacity to pay. This actually held true before the Dawes plan and to some extent even under the Young plan. The second at least established a definite amount of political indebtedness, although, probably in figures beyond Germany's actual capacity to fulfil."

But he maintained that the inner warfare between conflicting political theories brought about the German financial ruin far more than any other cause.

Says France Desires Peace

In his reply to Dr. von Beckerath, M. Le Nevou adopted the same conciliatory tone his opponent had employed and affirmed the one thing France desired most was the prevention of another war.

He enumerated the movements in Germany which France interprets as the foundation of a war of revenge, but said that in doing so he was not trying to make a case against Germany, but only to explain the French point of view.

"France as a whole," he declared, "looks on Germany as its traditional and natural friend. The great bulk of the French population wishes coöperation with its neighbor."

He admitted it was difficult to understand French insistence on the "war guilt" clauses of the peace treaties in view of this attitude. It was, he thought, part of the vicious circle which is represented on the one hand by the French feeling that security is endangered by German reconstruction and Germany's feeling that French armaments indicate a desire to keep it perpetually suppressed.

He said he was as eager as Dr. von Beckerath to break this vicious circle.

On the conclusion of his remarks Dr. William E. Rappard, leader of the conference, thanked both for the extremely constructive tone of their remarks.

States Italy's Attitude

Dr. Luigi Villari, former member of the Italian Foreign Office, outlined the basis for Italy's dissatisfaction with the Versailles Treaty, and said Italy would willingly lend its assistance to a modification, but did not wish to appear to lend its support to either side of the two parties in the dispute.

He said the main cause of Italian dissatisfaction lay in what is regarded as an unfair distribution of the territories subject to mandates. "Italy," he said, "who of all the victorious powers had the most rapidly expanding population and the smallest area of colonial territory, felt that it of all others was entitled to a fair share of the territories wrested from Germany and Turkey after the war."

Dr. Villari complained particularly of the failure of France to rectify the Tripoli-Algeria frontier as had been promised and the handing over to Greece of former Turkish territory which Italy had expected to receive. He said the settlement of Italy's eastern frontier, the Jugoslav border, was also unsatisfactory.

Explains League Outlook

"This dissatisfaction," he said, "explains to a large extent Italian skepticism with regard to the League of Nations in the early years following the peace treaties, for it was believed that the League represented an organization to enable the major victorious powers to maintain the status quo which was wholly to their advantage."

"Italy has no cut-and-dried plan for correction of those unfair clauses," he concluded, "but it would like to see them revised in such a manner as to prove as nearly satisfactory as possible to the various powers concerned in order that the dangers to the peace of the world be avoided. It would therefore be willing to lend its assistance to bringing about any such modification, but it does not wish to appear to lend its support to one or the other of the parties in dispute as it is on friendly terms with both sides."

Revision the Way to Peace

Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics, in expressing the British attitude toward treaty revision declared that revision cannot be achieved without the agreement of all parties concerned. But, he added, British opinion today considers the nation which blocks revision as blocking the peace of the world.

He said there is not 5 per cent of the British population "who cares one brass button whether the Polish Corridor is preserved or not," but that 90 per cent does insist on the present boundaries of France and Germany.

As to the "war guilt" clauses he said the English had no objection to wiping them out, but could see no possible reason for the importance attached to them in Germany.

In the end, he concluded, the world will be driven to a reasonable settlement of these problems and that therefore the British tend to be impatient with the continental insistence as to clauses and agreements which are bound to be changed.

United States Reaps Harvest

At the round table on international problems of commercial and financial policy Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago said that the lack of good faith shown by the United States in the past with reference to its commercial treaty obligations, is working against it today.

"European countries," he said, "are to an increasing extent finding means of evading their most favored nation obligations by various devices, and are occasionally citing the deliberate American violation of its commercial treaty obligations through the so-called contingent duty provisions in the Fordney-McCumber and Smoot-Hawley Tariff Acts as justification for their practices."

Aside from America's instruments of bargaining power not related to the tariff, the most favored nation clause in its unconditional form is the only safeguard of the American export trade against discriminating measures in foreign markets, and it is becoming increasingly evident that it is an insufficient one, and that European and other countries will discriminate against American trade as long as the United States maintains its present prohibitive and inflexible tariff policy.

At the round table on the future of democracy Prof. Arthur M. Holcomb of Harvard University examined material conditions in democracies as related to similar classifications in non-democratic countries.

Soil and Dictatorships

Summarizing the figures on distribution between agriculture and industry, he concluded that dictatorships are to be found only in states predominantly agricultural, although numerous democracies are more than 50 per cent agricultural.

He also gave statistics to show there were more automobiles in the democratic than non-democratic states and concluded by saying, "Countries where democracies exist art better educated, on the whole wealthier and their people live under conditions more naturally associated with modern civilization."

Dr. F. E. Corbett, dean of the McGill University law school, told the round-table on social psychology of international conduct he did not believe in such a thing as national personality or a national mentality, or a national character. A state, he said, is made up of an aggregate of individuals.

"We can hope to mould national policies," he went on, "in favor of peace by influencing or changing the individual, governing minds. Politicians lag behind the best thought of the people, so the best hope for national development of nations and for the peace of the world is the inclusion of more intelligence, liberalism and youth in politics."

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House at the week-end were the following:

Arthur C. Lay, La Porte, Ind.
Mrs. Marie C. Lay, La Porte, Ind.
Louise M. Haskens, Libertyville, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Jane C. Bulla, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Wild, Oak Park, Ill.
I. F. Wild, Oak Park, Ill.
B. Jane Moth, Chicago, Ill.
N. P. Richardson, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. N. P. Richardson, Gary, Ind.
Lyman R. Lathrop, Chicago, Ill.
Clarence E. Fey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Helen K. Fey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chester Mowers, Sharon, Mass.
Robert Belyea, Hyde Park, Mass.
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Miss Catherine Ames, Boise, Idaho.
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May Corbin Powell, Chicago, Ill.
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Richard B. Eide, River Falls, Wis.
Harriet L. Miller, La Porte, Ind.
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Alison Brown, Duluth, Minn.
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Miss Harriett Morgan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. R. Framberg, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Bessie H. Leland, Kenville, Mich.
George Leland, Kenville, Mich.

SUNDAY

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Catherine Bodine, Staten Island, N. Y.
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John P. Green, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Marie L. Mohr, Buffalo, N. Y.

Christian to Speak In Buddhist Temple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RAYMOND, Alta.—The members of the Buddhist Temple recently dedicated at Raymond have invited Christian ministers to speak in their edifice.

As the congregation of the temple is composed of members of the Japanese colony in Raymond, the United Church of Canada has selected a native Japanese missionary of the United Church to accept this invitation to speak in the new edifice.

The temple is served by a Buddhist priest, who has come directly from Japan to minister to this Japanese colony in southern Alberta. In addition to being used for services, the building will also be used for classes. Among the subjects taught will be the Japanese language and the lore of that country. More than 200 Buddhists were present at the dedication ceremony at Raymond.

ALASKA WELCOMES FIRST BIG NAVY SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The U. S. S. Detroit, 7500-ton cruiser, commissioned in 1923, has visited Alaska. She is the first big navy craft ever to make an official visit to either Hyder or here in behalf of the United States. She spent several days at Hyder, which is situated on the British Columbia border, on the occasion of an international celebration there, and then spent four days in Ketchikan before returning to San Francisco.

Governor of Virgin Islands Denies Dry Law Depressive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—It is stated here that Gov. Paul M. Pearson is concerned over what is termed "the campaign of misrepresentation that has been conducted in the editorial and news columns of many American newspapers with regard to the economic effects of the prohibition amendment upon the Virgin Islands," and will take action to refute any statements that may unfairly misrepresent and injure the Virgin Islands in order to conduct wet propaganda in the United States.

Harry E. Taylor of Montclair, N. J., Commissioner of Industry on Governor Pearson's staff, proposes to protest an editorial, in which prohibition is held to be responsible for the economic condition of the Virgin Island.

"Prohibition," Mr. Taylor states, "added little more to the economic downfall of the Virgin Islands than did the antispitting ordinance in New York."

Mr. Taylor goes on to show that prohibition did not affect the chief industry of St. Thomas.

"In the 10 years, 1911-1920, inclusive," he says, "bay rum exports from the Vorgin Islands were 321,589 gallons, and from 1921, after prohibition went into effect, to 1930, inclusive, the export of bay rum was 823,453 gallons."

These, he says, are figures from the Treasury Department. He gave figures showing that during the first six months of 1931 the companies here shipped more bay rum than for any similar period in history. Eighty-two thousand gallons of alcohol were imported for manufacturing bay rum during 1930 and St. Croix, in addition, manufactures 30,000 gallons a year.

Mr. Taylor admits that there is much poverty in the islands and "that the economic conditions here are at a low ebb," but that the islands are picking up.

"The sugar conditions of St. Croix," he says, "are being improved. The cattlemen have been organized and are coöperatively making regular shipments. The pink boll worm has been studied and is being so restricted that cotton planting will probably be resumed next year.

"Homecraft work is being directed and marketed for several hundred women. Several northern industries are, planning to supply our people with considerable work. Pure-bred animals have been introduced to improve live stock and dairy production. A homesteading project is provided for that will settle hundreds of families on their own farms.

"Options have been obtained on the ideal hotel site that is to be developed for tourists during the coming year. Hundreds of prospective winter residents are seeking information. Reforestation is under way, and an extensive demonstration of fruit planting is in prospect. These things should have been done long ago.

"They take time and money, which Congress has wisely decided to appropriate; but they represent the foundation for the gradual restoration of reasonable prosperity."

Declares Porto Rico Wet

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—After a visit to President Hoover yesterday, Mr. Felix Davila, Commissioner of Porto Rico, said he had told the President that enforcement of prohibition in the island was impossible.

Mr. Davila said he had expressed the belief that Porto Rico should be allowed by Congress to redecide on the prohibition question as the "prohibition movement took the Porto Ricans by surprise and they didn't know what they were doing when they voted for it."

Foreign Growers In Mexico Censured

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 8 (AP)—Charges that foreign fruit companies have established themselves in Mexico to destroy the country's production rather than develop it are contained in a report submitted to President Ortiz Rubio today by Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, Secretary of Communications.

The report did not refer directly to American concerns, but said that the object in destroying Mexico's production was to eliminate competition which was difficult to meet in the American market.

The report contained a denouncement of "foreign capitalism" and said Mexico should protect her agricultural development to serve as an example for other weak countries, "which are beginning to organize to fight for their economic independence." In this fight, he said, they would have the sympathy of the American people, who he termed "also victims of capitalism."

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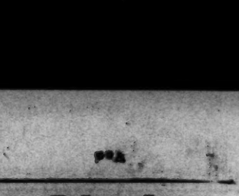

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Mystery of Rainbow Mine

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Chapter V

FOR several seconds the children stared incredulously at the spot where Rip's tail had waved triumphantly—and then vanished. Before they could recover from their astonishment he emerged into sight below the ledge.

"He must have dug his way into some kind of a hole!" was Keith's excited conclusion. "We can drop down from this ledge and find out where he went."

Cautiously they swung themselves down and landed safely on the ground below the projection. And there, back under the shelving ledge, was Rip's hole. Keith plunged forward and dropped to his knees, throwing the light from his flash into the dark opening.

"It's some sort of tunnel!" he announced breathlessly. "I can't see where it ends. Let's crawl in."

Keith went first, lighting the way with his flash. Lee and Nancy followed close upon his heels. They found themselves in a fair-sized tunnel which suddenly opened into a rock-walled room large enough for all three of them to stand up in. Keith threw his light over the walls.

"Here's a tunnel going up instead of sidewise," he observed.

A Discovery

"And what's this?" exclaimed Nancy as he turned the light on the floor. She pounced upon a small bag lying in one corner. It was very heavy and tied with stout cord at the top. Nancy worked feverishly with the knots which finally yielded.

"Samples of ore!" Lee ejaculated, taking out one of the small rough rocks. "Let's see if there are any more."

"Here are some tools," Keith discovered as his light swept the floor again. Lee stooped to inspect them.

"It's a drill and a pick. And the pick has Uncle Dan's initials cut in the handle. We've found the mine!" Lee cried exultantly.

"Let's hike home with these samples as fast as we can," Keith urged. "Uncle Wes will know if it's real gold or not."

"I should think we'd better hike home as fast as we can!" gasped Nancy as they emerged from the tunnel. "It's beginning to get dark and Aunt Emma will wonder what has become of us."

Rip was waiting at the mouth of the tunnel and started plunging down the steep incline with the children. Eager and excited, they made their breathless way across the canyon. When they reached the brown house, Uncle Wes was just driving into the yard.

"Oh, Uncle Wes, we've found Dan Tower's mine," Nancy burst out as they ran pell-mell to meet him.

"Is this sure enough gold?" questioned Keith.

Uncle Wes reached for the ore with an indulgent smile which suddenly vanished as he examined the sample in the fading light.

"We'll go in and look at this in a better light," he told them. Eagerly they followed him into the living room where he inspected the ore under his microscope.

"Did you say you found this ore yourselves, in a mine?" he asked.

"Yes, over on the ridge at the foot of the rainbow," Nancy began to explain. "We were looking for the mine when we heard gravel tumbling down the ravine—"

"And we thought it might be Rip pawing at a chippie's hole," Keith took up the tale. "And just as we looked over the ledge to see, Rip's tail disappeared right in the side of the mountain—"

"And we dropped down from the ledge and there was a tunnel and we crawled in—"

"And there was a room and a sort of up and down tunnel at the end of it," Keith concluded.

"Well, I'm swizzled!" Uncle Wes seemed dazed by the avalanche of information. "That up and down tunnel must have been a stope. Sounds like a real mine, all right. And I shouldn't be surprised if this was real gold ore."

"Oh, can't you tell for sure?" came Nancy's disappointed question.

"Not until it's assayed," Uncle Wes explained. "I'll take it to the assayer in Mountview tomorrow morning and he ought to be able to have the report ready by the time I start home in the afternoon. Then we'll know something definite."

"I don't believe I'll say anything about it to Gramma until we know for sure," observed Lee. "Then if it doesn't turn out to be real gold she won't be disappointed. And if it does—oh boy! Won't that be a surprise for her, though!"

* * *

The children found it hard to settle down to sleep that night, and ever harder to wait patiently for Uncle Wes to return with the report of the assay the following afternoon. When at last he did drive up the hill to the house, they began bombarding him with questions before he could bring the stage to a stop.

"I'll tell you this much about it," he announced with a twinkle in his eyes. "It's far better than I had any notion it could be. But I'm not going to tell you any more until we all march up to the Tower House and break the news to Lee's grandma."

Bursting with excitement, Nancy ran to get Aunt Emma and then they all started up the trail to the Tower House, with Rip leading the way as usual. When Lee opened the door and they flocked in, Mrs. Orcutt greeted them cordially but with unconcealed surprise.

"I declare, if you don't remind me of an old-time surprise party!" she laughed.

"I guess that's just about what this is, not only for you, but for the rest of us," chuckled Uncle Wes.

Mrs. Orcutt looked more mystified than ever.

Uncle Wes Brings News

"I won't keep you in suspense any longer," Uncle Wes said. "The long and the short of it is that these young ones have discovered Dan's gold mine. And I'm telling you he knew what he was talking about when he called it the pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow. I took the samples of the ore the children found in the mine and had them assayed. I calculate from the report that you'll never want for anything again, as Dan said. And Lee, here, can go to Europe to study music if he's a mind to."

The absolute silence of speechless amazement reigned for a moment. And then everyone began talking at once. Even Rip gave vent to some exclamatory woofs that reminded the children of his part in the unraveling of the mystery.

When the whole story of the discovery had been told and Uncle Wes had concluded his account of the assay and the arrangements which could be made for the leasing of the mine on a percentage basis, Nancy sighed ecstatically and exclaimed, "This is the excitingest thing that ever happened to us in our whole lives."

"We hoped for a real adventure, but we never dreamed of such a wonderful one as this!" Keith added.

"There's just one thing lacking now," observed Uncle Wes.

"What's that?" the children wanted to know.

"The mine ought to have a name," Uncle Wes asserted.

"Wouldn't Rainbow Mine be a nice name for it?" offered starry-eyed Nancy.

And everyone agreed that it would be the nicest possible name!

(The End)

Shirley's Paper Napkins

SHIRLEY wiggled her toes in the soft, hot sand. How good it felt to sit there in the shade of the friendly poplars! Such fun to lose her hands and feet as they dug their way to the cool, damp sand below the surface. The waves, lapping up on the shore below, were teasing her to come and jump with them. The temptation was very strong, and Shirley turned wistfully toward the beach. But as she did so, a little breeze darting down from the hilltop brought with it the sound of voices.

Instantly, in her shady rest among the poplars halfway up the hill, Shirley frowned. Hands and feet dug deeper into the cool sands as if to hold their owner more securely in that spot. The frown deepened until it more nearly resembled a scowl. And suddenly the two little feet came quickly into sight, and two little heels began pounding hard on the sand castle which the children had built that afternoon.

Shirley sighed deeply. Picnics were fun, of course. Great fun. But not until you were really there. It was such a bother to get ready for them. Particularly the napkins.

Of all the duties assigned to Shirley, folding paper napkins was the most trying. To be sure, it was not difficult but somehow it was a most tedious task. Why couldn't they just take a roll of napkins to the picnic? They would be used so soon. Why fold them just to have them unfolded almost immediately?

Two big blue eyes searched the hilltop. No one was coming. They hadn't missed her yet. She would stay very still where she was until they were ready to start. She probably couldn't help anyway. And maybe they wouldn't even take napkins this time!

The lake looked so blue and cool. With her feet again finding shelter in the cool sand as she sat back against the tree, Shirley watched some little cloud puffs in the sky over the lake. One wee bit of cloud floating off by itself had become separated from the others, and when it found itself alone it hung quite tearfully over the water. Soon a little group of clouds saw it, and hurried to catch up, carrying it along tenderly with them.

How friendly of the clouds to help each other so! Shirley's heart glowed with the thought of that kindness. She looked to the beach again. The waves were rushing in a little faster now. Some waves were bigger than others. Some were very strong and brave, others were very timid. But they all reached the shore. Every one. And then Shirley could see why they did. They were all helping each other. Sometimes, the little timid ones seemed afraid to end their journey, and they hesitated before making the final dash for the shore. Then a big swell, grand and foamy, would come along and help to carry the weaker ones in its powerful arm.

Again Shirley's heart glowed. Even the waves helped each other. Every single one reached the shore triumphantly. Shirley glanced at the sand around her arms. The left arm, dug deep in the sand, had just missed an ant hill. What a big home these ants had built. One grain at a time had gone into the making of it! The two blue eyes, full of wonder now at the work of these tiny friends, watched intently as they moved about so busily.

One little ant was struggling toward home with a big load nearly twice its size. Shirley wished she could help it. Would it ever get up the hill? Suddenly another ant came hurrying up and lifted its shoulder to the load, and the two ants carried it easily up the hill.

So the ants helped each other, too! Everybody helped everybody else. Suddenly Shirley remembered the picnic. And she hadn't helped one speck! Quick as a flash, two little feet came out of the sand and made a dash for the top of the hill, carrying with them a little girl who wanted very much to help.

Mother glanced quickly at the little girl as she rushed into the room where the baskets were being packed. One long look into the earnest blue eyes seemed to tell Mother the whole story. "Mother, dear, PLEASE may I help?" And the answer sounded sweeter to Shirley than she had ever dreamed possible. "Why, yes, dear. I'm so glad you came. There is a whole roll of napkins to be folded."

Our Friendly Tree

Beside our house is a tall pine tree,
It is a lovely friend to me
To me and the little chickadee.

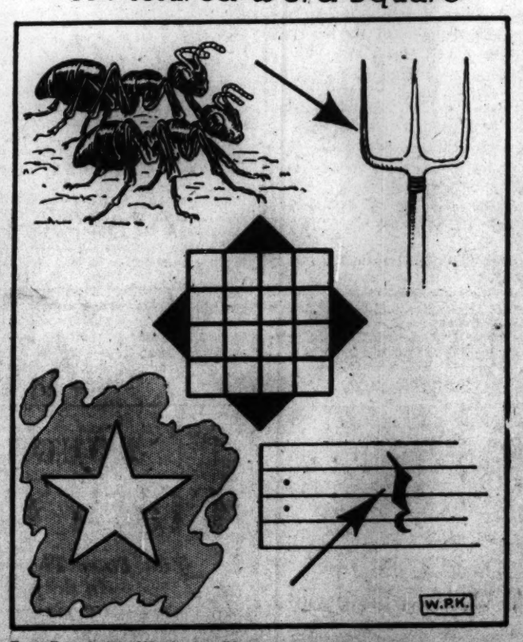
At noon it shades me from the heat,
And every day with flying feet
I bring it a drink of water sweet.

Each morning it raps my window-pane,
And seems to call me by my name
"Soo-o-o!" it calls, "Soo-o-o!"

Susie's my name; so gleefully
I answer, "I'm coming, dear pine tree."

CATHERINE LOWRY BARKER.

A Pictured Word-Square



Four Four-Letter Words Are Pictured Above. When These Words Are Guessed Correctly and Placed in a Certain Order in the Spaces Provided, a Word-Square Will Be Formed in Which the Words Read Alike From Left to Right and From Top to Bottom.

Mary Elizabeth watched the stitches slip into place under Janey's sure fingers.

The Precious Lamp Chimney

By ANNE DUNTON

"WHY, Janey, it's almost finished!" cried Mary Elizabeth as she watched the crisp, white dress piled in her sister's lap.

Janey looked up with sparkling eyes, for never, never had there been such an air of excitement in the tiny sod house on the lonely prairie.

So many lovely things were about to happen that the girls felt that they would never be able to stand the thrill of it all.

Of course the most important thing was the last-day-of-school picnic at the Lone Star schoolhouse. For weeks they had been waiting, and now the big lunch baskets stood on the kitchen table, ready to be carried out in the morning.

The very sight of them made Mary Elizabeth's heart skip with joy, for this was to be her very first picnic; in fact, her first party of any kind. Janey had told her how all the children and the mothers and fathers would gather at the grove by Shield's ford; of the games and the singing and the goodies; and then, most important of all, about the program.

Janey's Piece

The thought of the program made Mary Elizabeth gasp. For Janey was going to speak a piece! She was going to stand alone before all of those people and recite a poem.

Mary Elizabeth was so proud of Janey. She was such a wonderful sister that Mary Elizabeth wanted to be just like her. It seemed that Janey was always doing something for her, like staying up to sew the hem in her dress.

That dress was almost as exciting as the picnic, for it was the very first new one Mary Elizabeth had ever had. The material had come from the settlement store 20 miles away, and Mother had worked so hard cutting and stitching that Janey had persuaded her to go to bed while she sat up to finish the hem.

Mary Elizabeth watched the stitches slip into place under Janey's sure fingers. How she longed to do something for Janey! If only there were something she could do to make Janey understand how much she loved her!

While she stood there thinking —SPLASH—a big, warm drop of water hit the tip of her nose. The girls looked at each other, then Mary Elizabeth ran to the door. Sure enough, the whisper of falling rain was breaking the stillness of the prairie.

"Janey! It's rain and it will spoil the picnic!" There were tears in her eyes.

"Oh, no, it's nothing but a shower," Janey assured her cheerfully. By morning the prairie will be all fresh and beautiful. Here, it's finished." And she held the fluffy dress up for Mary Elizabeth to see.

In an instant Mary Elizabeth was back at her side. "Oh, oh, oh, it's lovely! Why, it's the most beautiful——" She got no further, for as she spoke—SPLASH—a big drop from the wet roof hit Janey right between the eyes.

The girls doubled up with laughter, but they hurried to get the dress under cover, for they had lived in a sod house all their lives, and they knew that the first rains would tell them where Father needed to do some mending.

When the dress was safe, Mary Elizabeth was surprised to see Janey take down her reader and turn to her piece.

"But, Janey," she asked, "won't you be too awfully sleepy in the morning if you don't come to bed?" It wasn't like Janey to be worried about anything she was going to do.

"Oh, I'll not be long. You climb into bed and I'll be along pretty soon. I have to——" But Janey did not explain further, for at that moment there was a quick hissing sound, followed by a sharp crack, and the room was plunged into inky blackness.

Mary Elizabeth stood shocked and cold. She knew only too well what had happened. A drop from the roof had hit the hot glass of the lamp chimney. And it had broken! She gasped as she remembered how Mother had carried that bit of glass all the way from the settlement, wrapped in her shawl; and of how they had named it "The Precious Lamp Chimney" so that they would be careful when they went near it. She remembered, too, that their last candles had gone to their new neighbors. So now there would be no more light until Father made his monthly trip to the settlement. The Precious Lamp Chimney was broken!

Just when she felt tears were almost falling, she heard Mother's footsteps, and in another moment both girls were in her arms, telling her of the tragedy. Even in the dark, they could tell that she was smiling, because her voice was so full of happy courage.

"Why girls," she said softly, "we can't be beaten by a fragile bit of glass. Tomorrow we'll borrow a candle from Miss Webber, and it will be lots of fun to see how long we can make it last."

Mother was always so comforting that before Mary Elizabeth knew it, she was in bed, feeling that surely she and Janey were the two happiest girls in the whole world.

But suddenly, out of the dark there came a strange, muffled sound. She held her breath and listened. Could that be Janey crying? She strained her ears. Yes! It was the sound of the heavy sobs Janey was trying to keep her from hearing.

In an instant she leaned over and gathered her sister in her stout little arms.

Singing Words

"Janey," she whispered, "tell me what's the matter. Please, Janey, please!" At first there was no answer, but she waited and soon she heard the low reply.

"Its the lamp. It went out and I couldn't see. And, oh, Mary Elizabeth, I don't know the last stanzas of my piece!"

Mary Elizabeth's heart jumped. Here was Janey, dear, dear, Janey, who had worked and worked on the new dress, when she had part of her piece to learn, dear, unselfish Janey, who was going to sit up after she had gone to bed to learn those last lines; now she couldn't.

At first she was too confused to think. But suddenly, right out of the dark, she saw the chance she had wished for. She saw her chance to do something for Janey!

"Oh, Janey—I know your poem! I know every bit of it, because Father helped me learn it when I rode to the river with him. Listen: "And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever come perfect days —"

But Janey was hugging her so hard that she could not go on. She could only laugh, and whisper, and laugh again. And so, until quite late Mary Elizabeth taught and Janey learned, until she had the singing words quite perfectly. And how Mary Elizabeth squirmed with delight when Janey told her that she was the most wonderful little sister in the whole world!

It was hard to go to sleep, but they had to be up with the sun, so they whispered a laughing good-night and closed their eyes.

Off to the Picnic

The next morning was such a glorious mixture of sweet freshness and excited hurry that the girls were curled up on the buffalo robes and were bumping over the roadless prairie before they had time to turn their thoughts to the poem. But suddenly Janey threw back her head and sang out gayly:

"And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever come perfect days —"

repeating the poem correctly to the very last word.

The ride had never seemed so short. Mary Elizabeth glowed with excitement as they neared the grove. And then, from the time that Father lifted her down to the ground, until he lifted her back up into the wagon that night, she felt as if she were in a wonderful, gay dream.

She never had imagined anything could be such glorious fun. And then, too, there was that breathless feeling that she had when she saw her own Janey standing up before everybody, saying her poem in a lovely, clear voice. And right at the end Janey had looked down at her and smiled. And everyone had clapped, and Mary Elizabeth had clapped and clapped and clapped.

That night, just as the evening star came out of the sky, the girls curled up in the wagon and felt the wheels begin to turn on their journey home. Mary Elizabeth looked at Janey for a moment and then said solemnly:

"Do you know, Janey, I believe that your poem is right, don't you?"

Janey nodded her head, and they repeated the words:

"And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever come perfect days —"

Mail Bag

Bournemouth, Hants., England

Dear Kittikens:

I did love your letter so much, and now I want to tell you (and anyone else who likes to hear it) of my very nicest of all games. But first of all I want to say that I, too, love "bath time." That is to say, I love to watch the water and the steam, and to pull the sponge out of the water when I get the opportunity, but I do not jump into the water as you do. I think you are very brave! I get into the bath as soon as the water has run away with that funny gurgling noise, and look down the hole to see where it has gone.

Sometimes someone puts a cork mat at the bottom of the bath, and I jump on to it at once, because I know what a nice game is coming. The tap is turned on gently, and a little stream of water runs along the bath right under the mat! It is like being on a raft, and it is so exciting to watch the water run through on the other side! I put my paw in and play with it, or I try to catch the water coming out from the tap with my paw. It *is* fun! Have you ever tried being on a little raft in the middle of a bath? Of course, there must not be very much water, or down would go the raft, and, you know, *I* should not like that!

I could hardly wait to write all that because I want so much to tell you about my basket game. It is like this: There is a shed in our garden built against the house. If you climb on the fence, you can get to the roof of the shed. That alone is fun, but better than that follows.

Away up above is a window. Inside the window a basket is kept. A long strong string is tied to the handle, and the basket is let down to the roof of the shed. I jump into the basket, and up it goes like a lift, and I am drawn up through the window by one of my mistresses. Oh, Kittikens! I wish you could try it! It is a perfectly lovely game which I think many pussies ought to know about. I have taught it to my mother now and she loves it too.

I have a brother who must be something like you, as he is black and white and has long hair. I am a short-haired tabby.

With love to you, Kittikens, and to Auntie Sponge and Buzzy and Snubs and Waddles *and* Roger P. Scroggins (I do wonder what that P. stands for!), and hoping that perhaps I may have a letter from some pussy or anyone who likes to write.

Your very affectionate
"Midget."

[The "P" stands for "Pilgrim," Midget. If you know anything about the history of New England, you will understand why Roger's parents chose that name.—Ed.]

Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

Since this is a nice rainy day and we are wanting to do pleasant things, I decided to write you a letter.

I enjoy the Children's Page in the Monitor very much, especially Snubs and the Mail Bag.

My hobbies are stamps and roller skating, and dressing up in grown-up clothes.

We lived in Hawaii for 4 years, in Schofield Barracks, where I attended the Christian Science Sunday School. While there I learned to swim, and to dance the Hawaiian dances.

I am 9 years old and should like to correspond with girls about my age all over the world and exchange post cards and stamps.

Christine C.

[That was a good thought for a rainy day, Christine.—Ed.]

Washington, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, but I have read the Monitor for two years. I live in Washington, New Jersey, but I am now staying at camp on an island in the Delaware River. Our shack is the only one on the island, which has 37 acres. I am writing on an old table which is made out of driftwood.

My brother and I have a pair of rabbits at home. I love the birds, and there is a wren house right above the door of our shack, and at home in the lilac bush there is a catbird's nest.

I'm collecting stamps and should like to receive letters from boys between 10 and 12 from the United States, especially from California.

Theodore F.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Gloryne P. (7), Santa Monica, Calif.
Ellen Jane J. (9), Garden Grove, Calif.
Marjorie B. (9), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Holland and the United States.
Beatrice P. (9), Santa Monica, Calif.
Evelyn R. (9), Pomona, Calif.—Interested in music and stamps.
Hilda R. (10), Rochdale, England.
Marjorie K. (11), Butler, Mo.
Kathleen T. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.

Boys

Charles M. (9), Aberdeen, Scotland.—From Australia, South America, India, South Africa, China and Japan. Collecting stamps.
Peter M. (12), Aberdeen, Scotland.—From Africa, Australia, India, Japan, Germany, France and Russia. Collecting stamps.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:

Sally S., Melvin Village, N. H.
Dinah B., Margate, Kent, England.
Mary H., New York, N. Y.—Thank you for sending the verse, Mary.

How to Become a Sand-Pile Artist

SWIMMING is great sport and lots of fun, but sometimes it's much more pleasant just to lie on the beach and play in the sand. And have you realized that while you are just playing in the sand, you can, with a little thought and some work, make birds and animals and people just grow out of the sand?

You don't even have to go to the beach in order to become a sand modeler. Just an ordinary sand-box filled with what is known as No. 1 or a fine unwashed river sand does just as well. This is recommended by the Playground and Recreation Association of America in its Sand Modeling Manual.

In sand modeling your hands are your best tools but a small paring knife, a nail, or a mason's trowel frequently comes in handy. The sand used in modeling should be thoroughly sifted through a sieve when it is dry. Then, to be made workable, it must be well soaked. After the model is done it should be kept well sprinkled. And, in the manner of real artists, a wet cloth may be used to keep the sand pliable and ready to use.

Relief Modeling

There are many kinds of sand modeling. The best for the beginner is done on a level flat stretch of sand. This is most suitable for making relief maps or animals and birds having long, slender necks, legs and bills.

An ordinary bird, any kind you choose, is one of the easiest subjects to model. After you have soaked the sand well, level it off with a flat board and mark out a rectangular space for your frame. Then with a stick or nail draw an outline of the bird in the wet sand. Place more wet sand inside the outlines of your bird, round it out and smooth it off. Use a stick or knife to cut out the bill, the wings, the eye, and other sharp edges.

As a finishing touch, cut a sharp clean outline around the edge of your subject, moisten it again, and pat it down firmly. Now your work is ready for display. Any number of objects may be modeled thus in the level sand.

Bas-relief modeling is very popular but a bit more difficult. For bas-relief work, you must pile the soaked sand into a pyramid with a 45 degree angle. Smooth off the slanted side and sketch lightly the subject you wish to model. After you are sure that your sand is well packed, cut away the rest of the sand from the outline, leaving the figure standing out in relief. You can have a lot of fun copying heads, carving ships and buildings, and even working out your favorite stories. It also gives you a chance to try your hand at letter carving, but be sure you use a sharp tool.

The greatest variety of objects can be just built up out of the wet sand, or made "in the round" as the Handbook for Sand Modelers calls it. Just an ordinary mound of wet sand can be very easily changed into a church, boat, automobile, bridge, a crocodile, or anything which you may wish to make. This kind of modeling needs more care and more professional sculptoring, but it is not difficult.

Coloring With Calcimine

For the sake of variety or for a more artistic effect, your sand models may be colored with calcimine. The best way to use it is to place the calcimine in large salt cellars, shaking it lightly over the surface of your model. Final smoothing should be done with brush and water. Pictures may be taken if the models are dusted with white calcimine. If you want to preserve your works of art for a while, cement may be sprinkled over them in the same way as the calcimine. The moisture will cause the cement to harden into a lasting coating.

Sand modeling is a nation-wide movement, sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. It is an ideal handicraft for there is no danger of either wasting or breaking the materials. During the summer months thousands of young sand artists are at work daily. Future architects fashion the White House, the Washington Monument, the Woolworth Tower and other famous buildings, and many miniature cities grow up in the sand.

Geographical study is encouraged by the modeling of the pyramids of Egypt, the pagodas and bridges of Japan, the Alps of Switzerland, the windmills and dikes of Holland, the Taj Mahal of India, Eskimo's igloos and Indian pueblos and tepees.

In many places modeling contests are conducted annually. It is one of the chief summer handicrafts at Evanston, Ill. The climax of the season is the contest at the end of the summer. The younger children work out a story in their models. Last year's prize winner was a model of the "Lion and the Mouse."

Remember, you can model anything. THINK and then model. Your hands will follow your thoughts.

[Additional details on sand modeling with diagrams and illustrations may be obtained from "The Sand Modeling Manual," published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.]

Our Sand Castle

The bright waves dance,
And the sunbeams glance,
And the shining gulls fly up and down,
While we build the wall,
So fine and tall,
Of a castle grand, with the sand so brown.

So hard we work—
Not one will shirk,
For the tide is coming in at last—
There, now, 'tis done!
Oh, we must run!
Far up the beach we scamper fast!

Safe out of reach,
Upon the beach,
We laugh to see our castle crumble,
For every one
Is built for fun,
And so 'tis fun to see them tumble!

MINNIE LEONA UPTON.

Gentle FOR LITTLE HEADS

SMALL Susan and Thomas almost don't mind soap in the ears—when it's Packer's Tar Soap! Shampooing with Packer's is fun instead of horrid duty. They like the piney fragrance; and the way lather piles up in a white cap. And how that lather flies away at a touch of rinse water!

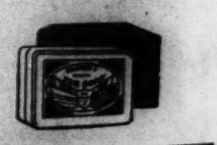
Their *hair* likes the gentle way Packer's takes out the dust and sand, and leaves it shining and clean. Packer's Tar Soap has been famous for over 60 years—for the care it's taken of both big and little heads!

This perfect shampooing soap is made with expert skill and care; it leaves the hair clean, shining, naturally lovely.

Packer's comes in a handy metal box—so that each youngster may have his very own. And the box is fine for traveling, too.

SAMPLE 10c: Send coin in holder to Packer, Dept. 26-H1, 101 W. 31st Street, New York City.

PACKER'S Tar Soap



THE HOME FORUM

On Painting Pictures

NOT long ago the playing of the piano was advocated, in these columns, as a pursuit calculated to develop character as well as musicianship. Unquestionably, one cannot master the intricacies of Bach and the sustained grandeurs of Beethoven without having undergone an incidental course in patience, persistence, and similar desirable qualities. Nevertheless, the study of music is an almost unqualified pleasure—to the one who studies; and the conscious exercise of patience is more or less limited to those who listen. One learns to play the piano, not for the opportunity it offers to develop latent virtues, but for the sheer pleasure of playing good music, however remote the consummation may be. The anticipation and the process are alike enjoyable. If, therefore, one wishes a course in character training per se, in which the exercise of virtue is not submerged in the pure love of art, he will hardly turn to the piano as his medium of expression. He will, rather, learn to paint pictures.

The art of the painter is closely allied to that of the pianist. Painting is the blending of color notes, expertly selected from an infinite color range to produce a desired effect. Music is an identical selection and blending of sound tones for a similar purpose. The palette may be likened to the keyboard in the range of tonality it offers; the problem of using this range to its richest advantage confronts both the pianist and the painter. Further, the subordination of background to central figure in painting is comparable to the subordination of accompaniment to melody in music—and especially in piano playing, where the soloist provides his own accompaniment. Anyone who has had the hardihood to attempt both to play the piano and to paint pictures will recognize the similarity of the artistic problems involved. It is in materials and equipment that the problems differ, to the serious disadvantage of the painter.

The pianist's art is wholly æsthetic. He practices on a good instrument in orderly surroundings. If his taste and means allow, there is no limit to the sumptuousness with which he may surround himself. The humblest beginner may play his first five-finger exercise without detriment to his environment or appearance. The most brilliant virtuoso may practice for hours without the sacrifice of dignity or composure. Metaphorically speaking, he may tear his hair, but otherwise his outward aspect suffers not at all. Even the writer has a prerogative denied to the pianist, for the latter cannot even produce inkstains on his fingers to show for his toil. Moreover, a piano and volumes of good music are noble companions. To associate with them is a delight wholly free from trials and annoyances, except, of course, to those in whose immediate vicinity the association goes on.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the easel, the palette, and the paint-box. Confronted for the first time with this unruly trio, the beginner discovers that, if he is to remain on working terms with them, he must master a subsidiary art as well as the greater one he has set out to learn; the art of keeping his clothes, his face, his hands, his hair, his shoes, his materials, and his surroundings in a state of comparative paintlessness. The nature of paint is explorative. A tube of color once opened, if left to its own devices, will find its way into the very soles of one's shoes. A wet canvas in a room will contrive to leave its impress on the garments of all who enter that room whether they go near it or not. The struggle to confine paint to brushes, canvas, and palette is unceasing, and the highest success possible in the stupendous task of being neat, though a painter, is only partial. To squeeze a little color delicately on one's palette, and later to find that color on one's hair and behind one's ears, is a phase of the artist's life of which the pianist remains in happy ignorance. He who successfully masters his irritation in the presence of a tube of paint, and teaches himself to keep that paint more or less where it belongs, has learned lessons in self-control and sweetness of temper which the accomplished virtuoso may have missed entirely.

The pianist pursues his art in serene oblivion to the vagaries of the weather. He may put in a full day's work without observing whether it is warm or cold, light or dark, foggy, windy, rainy, cloudy, or bright. His hands may become cold if he ventures outdoors in winter, but in that event they will soon be warm again. Toward evening it may grow too dark to read music, and then he will turn on the light. These are the major problems which the elements offer him, and to deal with them will hardly tax his ingenuity or patience.

The painter, on the other hand, is in constant strife with a ceaselessly changing external world. His task is the reproduction in color of objects seen in light; the *summum bonum*, the unattainable ideal, of his working conditions is to keep that light constant. To this end, he must work in a room or studio with a northern exposure; but even that provision is a poor compromise with nature. Light shifts from second to second in its inevitable progress from morning toward evening. This shifting is gradual and may be ignored in a day which ends meteorologically as it began; but how rare such days are one does not know until he has tried to paint. It is more usual for bright days to become cloudy or cloudy days to become bright; or for a succession of "gray days" to hold up work begun on bright ones.

But these are minor annoyances. The battle royal does not begin until the painter succumbs to the lure of the woods, the shore, or the open road. When that occurs, he must pack up his elaborate paraphernalia of paints, his brushes, turpentine, rags, palette, easel, paint-box, canvases, and convey it in toto to the subject he wishes to paint. He must not object to being stared at and commented on by all whom he passes on his way. Arrived at his destination, he must select from the environing countryside the particular bit of it he wishes to immortalize; then he must unfold and set up the Chinese puzzle which someone with the gift of irony has named an easel, but which has nothing of ease in it except the spelling. If the wind is blowing, he must weight the easel with bricks, stones, a bucket of sand, or some other inconvenient contrivance mysteriously attached with a string, which may or may not prevent the easel from blowing over and spreading his canvas butter-side down on a dirt road. He must divert the course of peripatetic insects whose curiosity impels them to sample his rose madder and ultramarine. He must rescue those whose flight has brought them into rude contact with his wet canvas. If he paints sand dunes in summer, he must not mind a grilling desert heat; and, if he paints woods in winter, he must not mind the opposite extreme of cold. He must scrape out what he has done and begin again, if a cloudy day turns bright or a sunny day becomes overcast. He must pack up and make for home, if it begins to rain; and packing up is a long and arduous process, not to be hastened no matter how sudden and violent the downpour. And, while working, he must become innured to the curiosity of those who gather to watch his struggles, and by their questions assume that he is there to deliver an illustrated lecture on painting for their entertainment and benefit.

And, incidentally, he must master an art.

B. B. B.

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Loromins, an Old Huguenot Farm, in Cape Province, South Africa: From a Painting by Miss Edith Struben

A Fiddle With One String

Felix Mendelssohn was not a bit "sentimental," though he had so much sentiment. Nobody enjoyed fun more than he, and his company was the most joyous that could be.

One evening in hot summer we stayed in the wood above our house later than usual. We had been building a house of fir branches in Susan's garden up in the wood. We made a fire, a little way off it, in a thicket among the trees, Mendelssohn helping with the utmost zeal, dragging up more and more wood; we tired ourselves with our merry work; we sat down around our fire, the smoke went off, the ashes were glowing, it began to get dark, but we did not like to leave our bonfire.

"If we had some music!" Mendelssohn said. "Could any one get something to play on?" Then my brother recollected that we were near the gardener's cottage, and that the gardener had a fiddle. When it came it was the wretchedest thing in the world, and it had only one string.

Mendelssohn took the instrument in his hands and fell into fits of laughter over it when he heard the sounds it made. His laughter was very catching, he put us all into peals of merriment. But he, somehow, afterwards brought beautiful music out of the poor old fiddle, and we sat listening to one strain after another till the darkness sent us home.—From "Reminiscences," by ALICE TAYLOR.

The Magic of Make-Believe

"I'm a soldier," boomed the fat man; "I'm a sailor," caroled the little fellow; "I'm a Scout," squeaked the tall strapping chap in a mock falsetto.

"Not 'arf, 'e ain't," guffawed "Dad" in the row in front of "Ma," and he couldn't stop laughing till the piano had tinkled out its tinny accompaniment, and the soldier was well launched on a verse describing the comic difficulties of an army life.

It was a good turn. Like "Dad," we laughed heartily; the simple jokes tickled us in our sophisticated ribs, the broad accent and broad humor of the little Lancashire comedian were as refreshing as the evening breeze that ruffled the black and white curtains of the pavilion.

Have a guess as to where we were. Brighton? Bognor? Blackpool? Or just right down on the sands at some little-known watering-place, watching a band of pierrots? No, you are wrong every time.

Take a look at the audience and perhaps that will help you. I must give pride of place to Dad—Dad with the collar of his clean white shirt open and turned down over his blue blazer, and the old cap pushed a trifle back on his bald head—because he is the very type and model for the perfect audience. Who was it said: "'Ere, 'ere," when the soubrette (forty if a day and gorgeously painted) announced coyly that all men were gay dogs? Dad, of course. And who was it nobly responded to the comedian's invitation to sing the chorus of a problem-song about Manx cats, by coming out with the last line fortissimo, ". . . Did they cut it off, or tuck it in?" Dad, of course. And who is it who laughs at all the jokes, claps at all the right places, and even boos the villainous squire in the dramatic sketch? Why, Dad, of course, with Ma backing her old man up in true wifely fashion.

For the rest there are typists and shop girls with the badge of their occupation, the tightly clutched cardboard attaché-case; clerks, smart or seedy; a smattering of the more prosperous curious; an old woman who looks as if she has just stepped in on her way home from cleaning up one of the neighboring blocks of offices—Ah, that's given it away! You have guessed that we are sitting on green garden chairs, watching the concert party in Embankment Gardens, London.

But the surge of traffic in the Strand does not disturb us, nor the thunder of the trains running out across the bridge from Charing Cross Station; because here, by the little green pavilion, among the trees of this narrow strip of earth which is islanded in the seas of London stone, each one of us is caught away by the magic of make-believe.

For sixpence—or threepence, if you sit at the back—we have bought a ticket which will take us the most exciting of all excursions, the excursion out of ourselves, out of our everyday lives.

To some it may turn out to be an excursion into the past, a living again of the thrilled moment when the curtain went up on the pierrot troupe in the seaside holidays of childhood.

To others the excursion will be timeless, a thread of laughter suddenly dividing the prosaic thoughts of a moment ago from the money calculations that they will fall into again a moment after.

Come on, now, pay your sixpence and take your little orange program, and away you go.

S. G.

Patterns

From the twentieth floor things seem different than from the first. The uproar of the cities comes up to you like roll of drums. Or more like the roll of waves breaking just without sea caves, filling you with wonder at the soft thunder. But the thunder of the boulevard is not soft, but strange and hard, not like murmur of the marsh, but more difficult and harsh. One grows sharp and narrow if one does not beware; like the English sparrow that learns to scream and scold and become bold. It is best for every creature, man and beast, to live more near to nature and to feast on more peace and calm than you can find in any city, more's the pity, for the weary cities are not kind. But if you must be there, climb up into clear air above the smoke that makes a dusky cloak for the sunset hues, and see the towers spread above its ember-red. Or if that cannot be, then try for a window with a glimpse of sky, or with a tang of sea. It is a sad thing, and a mistaken craft for man to build where there is no sun to gild a narrow airshaft, where the sunrise glory somewhere lights the twentieth story. Or the fortieth, or, better still, the quiet of a village hill,

I. F. C.

Gloucester

Mecca of artists from afar;
your narrow streets and rock-ribbed coves—
your tottering wharves—the tang of tar—
these are the things the painter loves.

But as I watched a wheeling gull,
I saw fair sails of older days;
a clipper-ship with slender hull
speeding into the sunset haze.

I saw the brown-sail fishing fleets,
manned by your brawny, bearded sons,
sail where the rhythmic ocean beats
out the thunder of its guns.

The tearing wind; the driving sea;
the stinging spray and moonless night;
with threatening sand-bars on the lee:
But still they labored, till the light

dawned on the waters spent and gray.
Then homeward with their silver freight,
they sailed into your sheltered bay,
to women who had learned to wait.

ARTHUR J. PEEL.

MISS EDITH STRUBEN is a South African artist who studied art in London, Paris, and Rome. She has traveled far in the interests of her work and has painted in many lands, including Italy, Spain, France, and England, as well as in China, Japan, and India. She has exhibited many times in London, and has held one-woman shows in most of the towns of the Union of South Africa.

Although such a traveler, Miss Struben's art remains essentially South African. She responds readily to the beauty of the Cape peninsula. Its mountains, its gardens, its architecture are a never-failing source of inspiration, and she depicts these with a delicately intimate touch and a tenderness of treatment that are thoroughly convincing.

Both in oils and water colors her handling of the media is vigorous and convincing, and her color harmony has a delightful freshness. Miss Struben excels in landscapes and flower pictures, but modeling and decorative work also come from the hands of this versatile artist.

Loromins, at the foot of the Drakenstein mountains, one of the old Huguenot farms in Cape Province, is now the property of the Duke of Abercorn. It is a fine sample of Cape-Dutch architecture of the seventeenth-eighteenth century. These unique buildings have a special appeal for this artist, who would preserve the charm that lingers in vine-covered stoeps and graceful gables.

ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΙΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα ἡ ἀνθρωπότης ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ἡ ἐλευθερία τῆς συμπληρώσεως δυνατὸν νὰ ἀπαιτηθῇ καὶ ἀποδειχθῇ. Ἐκδηλοῖ κυριαρχίαν ἐπὶ τεχνικῶν λειτουργιῶν μεγάλης περιπλοκῆς, καὶ ἐγείρεται εἰς ὕψη συμπληρώσεως, οὐδέποτε πρότερον θεωρηθέντα δυνατά. Ὁ ῥυθμὸς τῆς ἐνεργείας, ἡ ἄνευ προσπαθείας εὐκολία τῆς συμπληρώσεως, ἡ τελειότης τοῦ τρόπου, ἔρχονται μόνον καθὼς ἐγειρόμεθα ὑπεράνω τῶν ἁπλῶς ὑλικῶν συνοδειῶν τῶν προσπαθειῶν ἡμῶν, ἐντὸς τῆς συναισθανομένης ἀποδείξεως τῶν ὑποκειμένων νόμων. Κατὰ τὴν μετάβασιν ἀπὸ τὴν ἄγνοιαν καὶ ἀνικανότητα τοῦ νὰ ἐκφράζῃ μίαν ἰδιάζουσαν πρό θεσιν, πρὸς τὴν συναίσθησιν τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τὸ ἄτομον πιθανὸν νὰ στηρίζηται βαρέως ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχικῶν πορειῶν, καὶ τῆς μηχανικῆς συνηθείας τῆς ἐν χρήσει μεθόδου· ἀλλὰ καθὼς ἀποκτᾷ περισσοτέραν πεῖραν, τὸ στήριγμα τοῦτο γίνεται δσημέραι ὀλιγώτερον φανερόν. Τέλος, ἐὰν ἐννοήσῃ τοὺς νόμους οἵτινες ὑπόκεινται καὶ ὑποστηρίζουν τὰς προσπαθείας του, καὶ ἐὰν μεταχειρισθῇ τὴν δρασίν του, ἀπαλλαγὴ ἀπὸ τὰ περιπλέκοντα ἀποτελέσματα τῆς μηχανικῆς συνηθείας προκύπτει, καὶ ἀποκτᾷ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν τῆς ἐπιδεξίου εἰδημοσύνης.

Ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν εἰς τοὺς μαθητάς του, ὅτι, ἐὰν παρέμενον ἐν τῷ λόγῳ του,—δηλαδή, ἐὰν ἠκολούθουν πιστῶς τὴν διδασκαλίαν του —θὰ ἐγνώριζον τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια θὰ τοὺς ἠλευθέρωνεν. Ἡ Ἀρχὴ "τῆς ἀληθείας" εἶναι ἡ θεία Ἀρχή, ὁ Θεός. Εἶναι φανερόν, ὅθεν, ὅτι ὁ Ἰησοῦς ὑπενόει ὅτι καθὼς οἱ μαθηταὶ ὑψοῦντο ἐν τῇ ἀντιλήψει τῆς Ἀρχῆς διὰ τῆς ἐμμονῆς εἰς τὴν διδασκαλίαν του, θὰ ἔφθανον τὴν ἀντίληψιν ἐκείνην καὶ τὴν πνευματικὴν κυριαρχίαν, ἥτις θὰ τοὺς ἐβοήθει νὰ ἀποδείξουν μὲ τελείαν ἐλευθερίαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν ὁποίαν τοῖς εἶχε διδάξει.

Ἡ πνευματικὴ αὕτη κυριαρχία, ἡ ὁποία ἐπανεφέρθη εἰς τὸν κόσμον μέσῳ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἀπεικονίζεται ἐν πράξει διὰ τῆς διανοητικῆς κυριαρχίας, τὴν ὁποίαν ἐκφράζομεν ἐν πολλοῖς, ἐν τῇ καθημερινῇ ζωῇ. Δὲν εἶναι τίποτε παράξενον, θαυματουργόν, ἢ ἀμφίλογον περὶ αὐτῆς. Εἶναι κληρονομία πάντων, ὁμοίως· ὅπως, ὅμως, πᾶσα προσπάθεια πρὸς συμπλήρωσιν ἐν τῷ βίῳ ἡμῶν, ἡ ἀπόκτησις καὶ ἡ ἀπόδειξις τῆς πνευματικῆς κυριαρχίας, δέον νὰ λάβῃ χώραν ἐντὸς τῆς ἰδίας ἡμῶν συνειδήσεως. Ἄλλοι πιθανὸν νὰ ἀποδείξουν τὴν πραγματικότητά της διὰ παραδείγματος, ὅπως ἔπραξεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς διὰ τοὺς μαθητάς του· ἀλλὰ μόνον δι' ὑπομονῆς καὶ ἐφαρμογῆς δυνάμεθα ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ νὰ φθάσωμεν τὴν ἀντίληψιν, ἥτις φανερώνει ἑαυτὴν ἐν τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ καὶ τῇ ἀκωλύτῳ εὐχερίᾳ τῆς τελείας ἀποδείξεως.

Ἐν σελίδι 78 τῆς "Retrospection and Introspection." ("Ἀνασκοπήσεως καὶ Ἐσωσκοπήσεως) ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει γράψει, "Ἡ ἐπιστημονικὴ ἐφαρμογὴ τελειοποιεῖ, διότι κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀρχῆς αὐτῆς, καὶ ὄχι ὑπ' ἀνθρωπίνων γνωμῶν." Ἡ ἐπιστημονικὴ αὕτη ἐφαρμογή, συνεπάγεται ἐργασίαν καὶ μελέτην, διὰ τῶν ὁποίων ἀποκτῶμεν μίαν αὐξάνουσαν αἴσθησιν διανοητικῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ εὐκολίας ἐν τῇ ἀποδείξει. Συνίσταται πρωτίστως ἐκ τῆς ἀποκτήσεως ἀντιλήψεώς τινος τῆς ἀληθείας, ἥτις καταλήγει εἰς τὴν ἀπομάκρυνσιν τοῦ φόβου, καὶ μιᾶς ψευδοῦς αἰσθήσεως περιορισμοῦ ἐκ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης συνειδήσεως, διὰ τῆς ἐπιμόνου καὶ προοδευτικῆς ἐκριζώσεως τῶν σφαλμάτων καθὼς ἀνακαλύπτωνται. Ἀλλ' ἐκτὸς ἐὰν ὁ σπουδαστὴς ἀποκτήσῃ καὶ ἀναπτύξῃ μίαν ἐμπνευσμένην συναίσθησιν τῆς Ἀρχῆς, καὶ τοῦ νόμου αὐτῆς, ὅστις ὑπόκειται εἰς τὰς προσπαθείας του, πιθανὸν νὰ κάμῃ τὸ "γράμμα" σωφρονιστήν του, καὶ ἀστοχίσῃ νὰ φθάσῃ τὴν ἀληθῆ ἐνέργειαν ἢ ἔκφρασιν. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy καθαρῶς ἐξηγεῖ τὴν ἀπόρροιαν τῆς καταστάσεως ταύτης τῆς συνειδήσεως ὅταν λέγει "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" ('Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Διάφορα, σελ. 149), "Χάνοντες τὸ περιεκτικὸν εἰς τὸ τεχνικόν, τὴν Ἀρχὴν εἰς τὰ παρεπόμενά της, τὴν αἰτίαν εἰς τὴν ἀπόρροιαν, καὶ τὴν πίστιν εἰς τὴν ὅρασιν, χάνομεν τὴν Ἐπιστήμην τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ,—μία κατηγορία ὁλοτελῶς ὁμοία ἐκείνης τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὅστις δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ ἴδῃ τὸ Λονδίνον ἕνεκεν τῶν οἰκιῶν του.

Ὅθεν, ἵνα ἀποδείξωμεν τὴν Ἐπιστήμην τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ, πρέπει νὰ διατηρῶμεν τοιαύτην καθαρὰν δρασιν τῆς Ἀρχῆς, ὥστε νὰ ὑψώνῃ τὰς διανοητικὰς προσπαθείας ἡμῶν, ὑπεράνω τῆς μηχανικῆς συνηθείας τῆς ὄντητῆς συνειδήσεως εἰς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν τοῦ ἀδέσμου Νοός. Δὲν εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ ὁποῖον συνεπάγεται ὁ Παῦλος εἰς τοὺς λόγους του πρὸς τὸν Τιμόθεον, "Σπούδασον νὰ παραστήσῃς σεαυτὸν δόκιμον εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἐργάτην ἀνεπαίσχυντον, ὀρθοτομοῦντα τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας"; Καὶ δὲν διδάσκει ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἐπίσης, ὅτι ἡ ἀντίληψις τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀληθείας δέον νὰ ὀρθοτομῆται ἐκ παντὸς ἄλλου; "Ἔχει εἰπῆ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σελ. 366, 367), "'Εὰν θέλωμεν νὰ θεραπεύωμεν διὰ τοῦ Πνεύματος, δὲν πρέπει νὰ κρύπτωμεν τὸ τάλαντον τῆς πνευματικῆς θεραπείας, ὑπὸ τὸ χειρόμακτρον τοῦ τύπου της, οὔτε νὰ θάπτωμεν τὸ ἠθικὸν πνεῦμα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἰς τὰ σάβανα τοῦ γράμματος αὐτῆς." Τὸ καθῆκον μας, λοιπόν, εἶναι σαφές, διότι μόνον καθὼς ἐγκαθιστῶμεν τὴν σκέψιν ἐν τῇ ἀντιλήψει τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς, τοῦ Θεοῦ, δυνάμεθα νὰ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὴν τελείαν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς ἀληθείας τῆς ὑπάρξεως.

Πληροφορία ἀφορῶσα τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Mirandy

Sun may laugh with water
To the tambourines of noon;
Winds may beat a silver dust
From silence of the moon,
But dark Mirandy comes like summer music
Down our narrow street.

Star may follow star
In slow parade today;
Year may walk with year
In steps of sullen gray,
But still Mirandy swings on dancing feet
Without a thought of care,
Swings like summer music
Through the sunset air.

HELLENE SEAMAN.

Demonstration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STEP by step mankind is proving that freedom of accomplishment can be claimed and demonstrated. It is manifesting dominion over technical processes of great intricacy, and is rising to heights of accomplishment never before thought possible. The rhythm of activity, the effortless ease of accomplishment, the perfection of technique, come only as we rise above the merely material accompaniments of our efforts into the conscious demonstration of underlying laws. During the transition from ignorance and inability to express a specific purpose to the consciousness of freedom, the individual may lean heavily on the elementary processes and routine of the method used; but as he becomes more and more experienced, this support becomes less and less apparent. Finally, if he perceives the fundamentals which underlie and support his efforts, and utilizes his vision, deliverance from entrammeling routine results, and he attains the freedom of skilled proficiency.

Jesus told his disciples that if they continued in his word—that is, faithfully followed his teaching—they would know the truth, and the truth would make them free. The Principle of "the truth" is the divine Principle, God. It is apparent, therefore, that Jesus implied that as the disciples rose into the understanding of Principle through adherence to his teaching they would attain that understanding and spiritual dominion which would enable them to demonstrate with perfect freedom the truth which he had taught them.

This spiritual dominion, which has again been brought to the world through Christian Science, is illustrated in practice by the mental dominion we are in many respects expressing in everyday life. There is nothing strange, miraculous, or ambiguous about it. It is the heritage of everyone alike; but like every effort of accomplishment in our lives, the attainment and demonstration of spiritual dominion must take place within our own consciousness. Others may prove its actuality by example, as Jesus did for his disciples; but only through patience and practice can we ourselves reach the understanding which manifests itself in the freedom and unhampered facility of perfect demonstration.

On page 78 of "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy has written, "Scientific practice makes perfect, for it is governed by its Principle, and not by human opinions." This "scientific practice" involves the work and study through which we acquire a growing sense of mental freedom and facility in demonstration. It is composed primarily of gaining an understanding of the truth, which results in the elimination of fear and a false sense of limitation from human consciousness through the persistent and progressive rooting out of errors as they are detected. But unless the student acquires and develops an inspired consciousness of the Principle and its law underlying his efforts, he may make the "letter" his taskmaster, and fail to attain true activity or expression. Mrs. Eddy clearly explains the effect of this state of consciousness when she says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 149), "Losing the comprehensive in the technical, the Principle in its accessories, cause in effect, and faith in sight, we lose the Science of Christianity,—a predicament quite like that of the man who could not see London for its houses."

In order to demonstrate the Science of Christianity, therefore, we must maintain such a clear vision of Principle that it will lift our mental efforts above the routine of mortal consciousness into the freedom of unfettered Mind. Is not this what Paul implies in his words to Timothy, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth"? And does not Mrs. Eddy also teach that the understanding of spiritual truth must be divided rightly from all else? She has said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 366, 367), "If we would heal by the Spirit, we must not hide the talent of spiritual healing under the napkin of its form, nor bury the *morale* of Christian Science in the grave-clothes of its letter." Our duty is plain, therefore, for only as we establish thought in the understanding of divine Principle, God, can we attain unto the perfect demonstration of the truth of being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

The Ocean Woods

We wandered to the Pine Forest
That skirts the Ocean's foam,
The lightest wind was in its nest,
The tempest in its home.
The whispering waves were half asleep,
The clouds were gone to play,
And on the bosom of the deep
The smile of Heaven lay;
It seemed as if the hour were one
Sent from beyond the skies,
Which scattered from above the sun
A light of Paradise.

We paused amid the pines that stood
The giants of the waste,
Tortured by storms to shapes as rude
As serpents interlaced,
And soothed by every azure breath,
That under heaven is blown,
To harmonies and hues beneath,
As tender as its own:
Now all the treetops lay asleep,
Like green waves on the sea,
As still as in the silent deep
The ocean woods may be.

—PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, in "The Recollection."

Now Came the Sun

One night I slept among the sand dunes of a wild southern sea island. I happened to be the only human being in that solitary beautiful wilderness. Deer roamed those tropical woods by hundreds; long lines of wild ducks sped veeringly into its . . . streams; wild turkeys raked the pine straw under the huge yellow pines and fed ravenously upon the acorns of the live oaks.

The place was as perfectly wild as it had been before the days of Columbus. In such a place a man is likely to be keenly aware of all that is about him; yet I had expected to be impressed chiefly by the wild life. It was not so. A sunrise over the lonely ocean stirred me far more than the sight of huge stags, shockingly tame; monstrous pines literally draped with wild turkeys gone to roost; and incredibly placid ponds swarming with wild fowl.

The deep woods of the island marched down to the rolling dunes; beyond the dunes was a fine stretch of beach, tirelessly trampled by the Atlantic. In a hollow between the dunes I slept, rolled in a blanket. Over me blazed the stars tremulous with beauty. What woke me was the morning flight of the mallards and the black ducks and the teal; with glad cries they left the lagoons of the island for a sunny day among the sea marshes. I lay looking at them in the pearly morning heavens; like them, what was I but a child of nature rejoicing in the return of the day? Then I turned to face the sea and the sunrise.

The tide was flooding; and as the shoals before me extended for more than a mile, the playing of the white horses was spectral and spectacular. Tossed and snowy beauty, dimly illumined now, made the sea a visionary loveliness. The deep rose of the eastern sky turned scarlet, while long blushes of crimson stole softly to the heavens' high arch; a misty amethyst tinge came over the waters.

Now came the sun, its gorgeous shafts of fire reddening the rolling foam of ten thousand waves. Was there ever so gorgeous an arrival? The whole ocean was burning unconsumed before me, and upon the glossy shore there was not a shell that did not gleam and blossom with radiance. The sea and the sun! I gazed spellbound at these majestic forces, formed I know now by what amazing process of evolution; now harnessed, obedient the sea keeping his bounds and the sun his destined course. The sea at sunrise! I searched my heart for words to express my feelings at sight of it. The words of the Shepherd King came to me, and they seemed adequate: "The sea is His, and He made it."—From "Peace in the Heart," by ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE.

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STOCKS SLIP DOWNWARD IN QUIET MARKET

Slump in Cotton Prices Depressing Influence—Rails Are Weak

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Sweeping declines in the world cotton markets injected a fresh element of bearishness into the financial outlook today, which completely obscured the improved international situation with the victory of the Bruening Government in yesterday's Prussian plebiscite.

Weakness of the rail shares helped to drag the market moderately lower, as trading remained extremely sluggish.

The list reached the day's lowest prices in the early afternoon, then rallied a little from the bottom. U. S. Steel, after sagging more than a point, reduced its loss to a fraction. Eastman and Case recovered about half of 2-point losses.

New York Central sagged a point, then recovered. Losses of 6 points or more, however, were registered by Atchison, Union Pacific, and Norfolk & Western.

Sales aggregated 750,000 shares. The closing tone was heavy.

Cotton Slump Disturbing

The break in cotton was unsettling because it came out of an almost clear sky. The government crop report, issued after the close of this market on Saturday, brought an abrupt decline in Chicago, where the market was still open, but was not felt in New York and Liverpool until today. The estimate of the crop at 15,584,000 bales was fully 1,500,000 bales larger than generally expected.

Gossip in the cotton trade here was inclined to the opinion that this large crop would make German interests less interested in arranging to take any substantial portion of the Farm Board's holdings on a favorable credit basis.

The rubber market also turned conspicuously weak, with crude rubber selling at 5 cents a pound here for the first time in history. This was in sympathy with London, where new lows were also recorded.

The unfilled tonnage report of U. S. Steel, showing a reduction of 74,507 tons in business on its books during the month of July, despite the fact that ingot output ranged around one-third of capacity, was construed as moderately bearish, in view of the fact that mills have been understood to be gauging output closely to incoming business.

The defeat of the radical groups in the key German State of Prussia yesterday made for a better feeling regarding the European outlook in capital centers generally. A defeat of the Bruening Government at this time, particularly by groups extremely antagonistic to France, would have been viewed as disastrous to efforts to restore European financial stability.

In the meantime, the German banking situation continues to improve, with deposits exceeding withdrawals. Foreign exchange rates, particularly sterling, stiffened, and foreign bonds, notably the German Government issues, were strengthened.

The least favorable aspect of the local stock market has been the persistent sag in railway shares, which today were as a group around or below the bear market low of June 2. The chart-reading theorists regard this as an indication that the June 2 lows for other groups will be severely tested.

Liquidation, however, remains extremely light, and the brokerage loan figures attest the extraordinarily deflated condition of the list generally.

Foreign Bonds Advance

Foreign bonds reflected the weekend news of the Prussian elections today with a general advance and an active turnover. German obligations made a number of the larger gains, but other issues also made good gains. Trading in the former was active, but the volume in the latter was restricted in many instances to a few sales.

The trend in domestic corporate issues was not so definite. After opening firm to higher public utility and industrial loans turned easy in spots and railroad bonds resumed their group decline. Trading in all three groups was moderately active.

The trend in the utilities was mixed. Stock-privilege obligations declined irregularly. Missouri Pacific 5½s and General Theaters Equipment 6s made two of the larger losses.

Loans of the United States Government were dull.

DIVIDENDS

Kentucky Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½c a share on the outstanding junior cumulative preferred stock ($50 par value), payable Aug. 20, to stock of record Aug. 1.

Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the outstanding $7 preferred stock, payable Sept. 1, to stock of record Aug. 15.

Lake Superior District Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the outstanding 7 per cent preferred stock, and $1.50 a share on the outstanding 6 per cent preferred, both payable Sept. 1, to stock of record Aug. 15.

Atlantic Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 20.

BRITISH CELANESE, LTD.

LONDON, Aug. 10—British Celanese, Ltd., proposes to modify redemption conditions applying to its 7½ per cent convertible second mortgage bonds, of which £3,000,000 are outstanding. At present it is obliged to redeem a nominal amount of £300,000 a year between 1932-1936 inclusive at 110 per cent and pay off the balance outstanding by Dec. 31, 1937. It proposes to obtain authorization to apply toward fulfillment of its annual sinking fund obligations any bonds already purchased or that may be subsequently purchased in the market at 110 per cent. As the bonds are now quoted at 107, the arrangement would naturally be highly favorable to the company, but the plan will probably meet strong opposition at the meeting of preferred holders Oct. 20.

COTTON RALLIES FROM LOWS

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—A break of from 135 to 143 points, or $6.75 to $7.15 a bale, in the price of cotton early today was the market's response to the official crop report published after the close of business on Saturday. There was heavy general selling or liquidation, but offerings were absorbed on a decline to 6.94 for December by covering and trade buying. Business later became comparatively quiet, and prices showed rallies of 10 or 15 points from the lowest, with December selling at 7.07 around 2 o'clock.

Bulova Watch Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15, placing the stock on an 80-cent annual basis, compared with 1.50 previously.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 10	Aug. 8
14⅛	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	3½	3½	3½	3½	
52	13⅜	..	Abitibi pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14	
33½	11⅛	1	Adams Express	400	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	12	
82⅜	32½	2	Adams Millis	200	37¼	37¼	37½	37½	
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	300	76	75	76		
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	23400	16¼	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	
13⅜	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	3500	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
58½	20	8½	Allegh pf ww EEX	300	20	20	20	20½	
30	15	8½	Allegh pf ww XL	300	17¼	17⅛	17⅛		
182¾	102⅜	6⅞	Allied Chem	3400	108	106⅛	106	106⅝	
42¾	18⅜	2	Allis Chalmers	600	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞	
18⅞	6	1	Alpha Port Cem	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
32	11½	2	Amerada	400	17½	17	17½	17⅛	
38	25⅝	2.40	Am Brake S&F	100	27½	27½	27½		
139⅝	88⅝	5⅞	Am Can	14900	91⅜	89½	91½	89¾	
43¾	13	..	Am Chain	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜		
48⅛	38½	..	Am Chicle	400	42	41⅝	42	42¾	
48⅛	18½	..	Am European	300	19½	19⅜	19⅛		
51⅝	21¾	..	Am & For Pow	8400	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	26⅜	
90	73⅝	6	Am & For Pow 6	200	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜		
36	10½	..	Am Hide & Li pf	100	23½	23½	23½		
21⅜	10¼	3	Am Ice	300	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
77¾	60	6	Am Ice pf	300	60½	60½	60½		
26	9¼	..	Am International	200	13	13	13	13⅛	
15	4⅛	..	Am La Pr pf	20	7	7	7		
30¾	13½	1	Am Locomotive	100	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	..	
84¾	69	7	Am Loco pf	100	68½	68½	68½	..	
64⅞	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	300	34⅛	33¼	33¼	33¾	
85	72¾	5	Am P&L pf sta	300	70	69½	70		
21⅜	11½	.60	Am Radiator	2200	12¼	12⅛	12	..	
37⅞	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	20¼	20	20	20⅛	
66	45	5	Am Safety Razor	500	48	48	48		
9	4	..	Am Seating	100	4¼	4¼	4¼		
58½	24⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	30¼	29⅞	30¼	30¼	
138⅛	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝		
4½	⅞	..	Am Solvents & C	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	13½	13⅛	13½	13½	
201⅜	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	9600	166⅛	165⅝	166⅛	167¼	
80⅜	40⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	200	46	46	46		
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	7700	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	..	
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	200	8	8	8		
40	20⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	300	34½	34	34½	34½	
4	1½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
43¼	18⅜	1½	Anaconda Cop	4900	24	23⅝	23½	24	
38	17½	2.40	Anchor Cap	200	20½	20	20½		
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	200	10½	10⅛	10⅜	..	
102	98	7	Archer Dan pf	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	..	
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	
20½	13¼	1	Art Metal Const	100	13½	13½	13½	13¼	
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	3100	10	8⅝	10	8⅞	
29⅜	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	400	19	19	19	19¼	
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T &SF	2400	139	135	137⅝	141½	
108⅛	100½	5	Atchison pf	300	105¼	103⅝	105⅛	105½	
120	78	7	Atl Coast Line	200	87½	87	87		
23⅝	11½	1	Atl Refining	400	14½	14⅜	14½	14⅞	
295½	101½	4⅛	Auburn Auto	4100	132	125	128⅝	130	
28	18⅜	3	Autin Nichols A	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..	
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf	40	3½	3½	3½	..	
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	

—B—

27⅞	9⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	400	12⅛	12	12	12⅜	
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	5400	45⅜	44¼	44¼	45⅝	
80⅛	65½	3	Balt & Ohio pf	100	64¾	64⅜	64⅜	..	
2½	1	..	Barnet Leather	200	1	1	1		
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	400	59	58½	58½	58	
4	1¾	..	Belding Hem	1600	4	3¾	4	..	
80¾	74⅜	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	75¼	75¼	75¼	..	
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	2300	21	20⅛	21	20⅝	
41¾	31¼	2	Best & Co	400	37	37	37	37	
70⅜	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	8400	37⅜	36¾	37⅛	37⅞	
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	300	104¾	103⅜	104⅝	..	
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	600	36¼	36	36	36¾	
76½	47	3⅞	Borden	600	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	58¼	
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	600	13¼	13	13¼	13⅜	
5¼	2	..	Brockway	100	2	2	2		
94½	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	92	91¾	91¾	..	
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	300	6¼	5¾	6¼	..	
20⅞	6½	1	Bucyrus Erie	1000	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾	
15⅜	7	1½	Bulova Watch	2000	9½	7	7	..	
21	17	2½	Bush Terminal	400	21	20½	21	..	
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	50	87	86½	86½	..	
69¾	23⅜	..	Byers	500	27¼	27	27	27⅝	

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	800	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	22	
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	6½	6½	6½	6½	
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝		
45⅜	22⅛	1¼	Canadian Pacific	11100	24	23⅜	24	22½	
28	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	20½	20⅜	20½		
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	2300	23⅛	23	23	23¼	
16	9½	..	Capital Admin	1004	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..	
131½	51	6	Case Thresh	13400	53½	52	53½	54	
16	8⅞	..	Celanese Corp	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	..	
13⅜	5½	..	Celotex Co	100	6	6	6	6	
25⅜	17⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..	
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	8	8	8	..	
54½	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	700	34½	34	34½	35½	
46⅝	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	5300	34⅞	33⅝	33¾	34½	
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	
27½	15¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	24	23⅝	23¾	24	
4⅞	3⅛	3	Chi Mil & St P	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..	
15⅞	4¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8	
45⅛	25	4	Chi & N'western	400	25½	25	25	25⅜	
65½	22½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2100	34¾	33½	34¼	35	
12¾	10	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	11	11	11	..	
32¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	300	15	15	15	..	
25⅜	12½	1	Chrysler	12000	23⅜	23	23¾	23⅜	
37⅜	30	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	
4⅜	2	..	City Stores	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
105	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	104	104	104	..	
180	133	7.50	Coca Cola	500	145	144½	144½	..	
52½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52½	52½	52½	..	
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	100	44	44	44	..	
45⅝	20⅝	2⅛	Columbia Gas	900	29	28⅝	28⅝	29½	
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	600	104½	104	104	105	
11⅞	6	.50	Col Graph ct	400	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7⅞	
115⅛	55	5⅞	Columbian Carb	300	69½	69	69	70	
16⅜	6	.50	Columbia Graph	300	7⅝	7½	7½	..	
23¼	3	2	Comm Credit	200	16	16	16	..	
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	120	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	120	25	24¾	24¾	..	
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	23¼	
106	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10900	105	105	105	105	
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	2100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	1700	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	97	96½	96½	97	
13½	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	13	13	13	13	
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	
109⅝	82½	4	Consol Gas	4800	91¼	89⅝	91¼	90⅝	
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	106½	106½	106½	106½	
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	..	
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1500	47	46⅛	46⅝	46½	
16⅞	8½	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
51⅞	34	3.40	Cont Insurance	300	39	39	39	..	
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
12	5	..	Cont Oil	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12	3½	..	Cont Shares	400	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	
86⅜	55⅜	3½	Cop Products	800	64	62½	63⅜	63	
18	6¼	..	Coty	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..	
34½	26½	2⅞	Cream of Wheat	100	28½	28½	28½	..	
8¾	4½	..	Crosley Radio	100	5½	5½	5⅝	..	
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..	
106	80	7	Crucible SSteep pf	20	98	87	87	..	
5⅞	2½	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	
100	68	4	Curtis Publishing	400	68¼	68	68	68	
118⅝	112	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	113½	113½	113⅝	112	
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
41	17½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	19	19	19	..	

—D—

23	9⅜	..	Davison Chem	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	10½	
22	19	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	300	110⅞	109	109	112	
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	1000	50½	49	49¾	..	
23	14⅝	1	Diamond Match	900	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	
28	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27½	27½	27½	..	
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	2400	12	11½	11¾	11⅝	
107	71	4⅞	Du Pont de Nem	4800	84¾	83⅝	84¾	84⅝	

—E—

185¾	118	5⅞	Eastman Kodak	3600	134½	133	134	135½	
11⅞	3¼	..	Eitington Schild	100	14½	13⅞	14	..	
69	35½	..	Eitington S pf	200	55	55	55	..	
74⅜	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	40½	39¾	40	40¾	
9⅞	7	..	Elec & Mus wi	700	7½	7	7	..	
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	2500	37¼	36⅝	37½	37½	
108⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
66	49½	5	Elec Stor Battery	100	54	54	54	54½	
1¼	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	20	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	41	41	41	..	
29¾	13½	..	Erie RR	700	18½	17½	17½	..	
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	100	29	29	29	..	

—F—

92	84	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	50	86	86	86	..	
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14½	
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	42	41½	41½	43	
66¼	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	200	63½	63½	63⅝	63	
59¾	41	2½	First Nat Stores	200	59¾	58½	58½	59	
⅞	⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
64½	21	2	Foster-Wheeler	400	22	21¼	21¼	21	
32½	20½	.50	Fourth Nat Inv	100	26½	26½	26½	..	
38⅜	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A	19800	12½	11⅞	12⅜	13	
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	600	25⅝	25	25	25¼	

—G—

6⅜	3	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	4	3⅞	4	..	
73⅛	52⅞	4	Gen Am Tank Car	300	57	54¾	55¼	58	
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	100	19	19	19	..	
25⅜	17½	2	Gen Baking	800	21¼	21	21¼	..	
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	7¾	7	7¾	7⅞	
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	14100	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜	39	
12¼	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11½	11½	11½	
56	43	3	Gen Foods	400	49	48⅛	48⅞	49⅝	
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	2300	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4¾	
50	35	3	Gen Mills	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	..	
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..	
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	7700	37¼	36⅞	37¼	37	
105⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103⅛	102½	102⅝	103	
9⅞	4	..	Gen Pub Service	100	12	12	12	..	
84½	43	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	42	40	42	44	
9½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	100	3⅛	3	3	3	
74½	28½	3	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	28½	28½	28½	33	
87⅝	29	×3	*Gen Refractories	1100	33	33	33	..	
15⅞	2½	..	Gen Thea Equip	1300	3½	2½	3½	3⅝	
38⅜	18⅛	..	Gillete Saf Raz	700	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	
76⅞	62⅜	5	Gillette S R pf	200	70	70	70	..	
9⅝	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	7	7	7	..	
42⅜	21	2½	Gold Dust	300	28⅜	26½	28⅛	..	
30⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	100	13½	13½	13½	12½	
52⅝	30⅜	3	Goodyear	100	39	38	39	39¾	
6½	3¼	..	Graham Paige	400	4	3¾	3⅞	..	
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant(W T)	100	37½	37½	37½	..	
90¾	37½	5	Great Nor pf	100	58	58	58	37¾	
33½	17½	3	Great Nor Ore	200	18	18	18	18	
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	400	¼9	9½	9½	..	
96½	80½	7	Great W Sug pf	20	89	89	89	..	
6⅝	3¾	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	3¼	3	3¼	3¼	
27¼	13⅞	..	Gulf Mobile & N	200	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	..	

—H—

30	28½	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	28½	28½	28½	28	
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	
44¼	24½	2	Harbison Walker	100	25½	25	25½	25	
8	3¾	..	Hayes Body	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..	
110½	111	7	Hercules Pw pf	100	43	43	43	..	
104	93	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	102⅛	102⅛	102¼	..	
37	26	2½	Holland Furnace	400	27⅝	27	27	..	
101	81	6	Homestake M	200	100	100	100	..	
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	8400	7½	6¾	6¾	8½	
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	600	38½	37⅞	38	..	
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	3400	13	12¾	12¾	13¾	
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞	

—I—

89	39¼	4	Ill Central	400	39	38⅛	38⅝	39¼	
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	1800	32½	31¼	32	30½	
13¾	4¼	..	Inspiration Cop	100	7	6⅞	6⅞	..	
13⅜	9¼	..	Insuranshare Del	400	9½	9⅜	9½	9½	
34	10½	..	Interboro Rap T	100	21¼	21½	21½	21⅜	
51¼	16½	..	Int Agr pf	200	18	18	18	18	
62½	37¾	4	Int Cement	1000	37½	36½	36¾	36¾	
4	1¼	..	Int Combustion	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
39¾	13	..	Int Combus pf	100	18	18	18	..	
60⅛	37⅞	2½	Int Harvester	3200	38¾	37½	37½	38⅞	
31	16⅞	2b	Int Hydrosep	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23¾	
72¾	49⅜	4	Int Match pf	300	49⅝	49½	49½	50	
36½	9½	.40	Int Nickel	1800	13⅜	13½	13¾	13⅝	
43⅛	18½	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	..	
84	48¼	3	Int Shoe	2400	50½	49	50½	50¾	
34¾	18⅝	2	Int Tel & Tel	4000	27	26⅞	26⅞	27	

—J—

80¾	49⅜	3	Johns Manville	700	47¾	47	47⅜	48½	
183½	116¼	7	Jones & Laugh pf	10	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	118⅝	

—K—

34⅜	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	14	14	14	..	
3⅜	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	600	3¼	3	3	3½	
18½	8¼	..	Kelvinator Corp	1700	11	10⅝	10⅞	11	
31½	14⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	1200	17⅜	16¾	16¾	16⅞	
29	15	1.60	Kresge	400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
37¾	17⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	1900	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	
35¾	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	600	30½	29¾	30¼	30	

—L—

			Lee Rubber	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..	
101⅛	88½	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	..	
61	37½	3½	Lehigh Val RR	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	..	
69⅜	48⅜	3	Lehman Corp	100	53	52	52	53	
20⅞	11¾	..	Libby-Owens-F	100	14	14	14	14	
26½	23	3.6	Lily Tulip Cup	400	24¾	24	24	..	
34¾	19½	20	Lima Loco Works

STEEL TRADE OPERATING AT TEN-YEAR LOW

Some New Structural Business Coming Into Sight—Jobbers Report Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Operations in the steel industry have slipped back a trifle following what appears to have been only a false start toward improvement.

The general rate of operations is 30 per cent of capacity, According to recent statistics the industry is at the lowest level since the fall of 1921. Both pig iron and steel ingot production figures for July appeared during the week and showed the lowest production since the era. Pig iron production fell 15 per cent in July following a drop by 18 per cent the preceding month. Production of steel ingots fell off 9½ per cent.

Purchasing of steel in virtually all departments is slow. Fabricated structural steel sales for a recent week were under 15,000 tons, the smallest since April. However, new business coming into sight and prospect reveals that this is merely a temporary slump.

The fluctuations of production in the Youngstown district have been erratic. After the average rate of operations had reached 43 per cent of capacity from a low point of 33 per cent, the pace declined again to the 33 per cent level. The rates of operations in other districts have been steady

Rail Rate Rise Opposed

Structural steel demand is counted on to be consistently good over the next several weeks. Purchasing of equipment, involving steel on the part of the railroads, is expected to improve if the carriers are granted a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. However, the steel makers themselves are resisting such an advance. The major costs of steel making these days are said to be transportation charges. President Farrell of the steel corporation stated last spring before the American Iron & Steel Institute that eight transportation charges enter the costs of making a steel rail.

It is expected that the demand for automobiles will improve in September. The makers of farm tools in the middle West have experienced some improvement in demand for tools, one maker reporting the best orders so far this year. This is expected to create a better demand for steel bars, which are used largely in making farm machinery.

Jobbers Report Gain

Inquiries for pipe from the oil fields are at a low ebb just now.

The iron and steel jobbers at New York have reported a little quickening in demand which they hope will mean somewhat permanent improvement. Not only are there more orders received each day but the tonnage per order is slightly larger.

The price stability is the best feature of the steel situation at present.

Pig iron statistics for July revealed a net loss of nine active furnaces. Production of pig iron as well as steel ingots was the smallest last month since the late fall of 1921.

Steel ingot production was lower than last December, which in turn had been the lowest since November, 1921. The industry was engaged last month at the average rate of 34 per cent of capacity.

Pig Iron Inquiry

The largest inquiry for foundry pig iron in the East involves 1000 tons of August-September shipment for a melter at Bridgeport, Conn., for water shipment. It is also reported that a maker of steel plates in Delaware has been inquiring for 1000 tons of basic pig iron.

Pig iron prices are unchanged in official quotation, though keen competition for business often brings about price shadings here and there.

The feature of the non-ferrous metals was the reaching of a new all-time low by copper which has sold in a limited way at 7½c a pound. Demand for all the metals has been exceedingly quiet, lead perhaps having been the most active.

Prices of both lead and zinc have been holding well. Zinc has declined about 50c a ton since a week ago, but it is firm at the new price of 3.85c a pound, East St. Louis. The statistical situation of lead and zinc are considered satisfactory.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 10	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	.64	.64½	1.09⅝
Corn, 2 yellow	.70⅝	.75⅞	1.18⅝
Oats, 2 white	.35	.36½	.52
Flour	4.25	4.20	5.55
Beef, family	12.75	13.50	24.00
Pork	21.75	21.75	30.50
Lard	.0790	.0790	.1160
Cotton, Mid Up	.0685	.0815	.1260
Zinc	.0385	.03875	.0437½
Iron	17.01	17.01	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.0750	.07625	.11
Tin	.2480	.2435	.3020
Rubber	.0537½	.0570	.1025
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0450
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0337½	.0450	.0525

RAW SILK CARGOES

Twenty-three ships with cargoes of raw silk will dock at west coast ports during September, the traffic bureau of the Silk Association of America reports. Four ships will dock at Vancouver, 12 at San Francisco, six at Seattle, and one at Los Angeles.

GERMAN BANKS REOPENING

BERLIN, Aug. 10—No runs were made on German savings banks following the opening of these institutions. Since last Wednesday receipts at the Reichsbank have exceeded withdrawals by about $30,000,000.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	61¾	61¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	87¾	87
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100	99¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	72¾	72⅜
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	96	95
Amer Inter 5½s '49	81¾	81¾
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	72	72
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	16⅛	16⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103¾	103¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	128¾	128¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107⅛	107
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	103
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109	108⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	109¼	108⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110⅛
Amer WW&Elec 5s '34	102	102
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	55	55
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	78¾
Aromur & Co of Del 5½s '43	71	70½
Atch T&SF 4s reg	99	99
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99¾	99¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¼	113
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	96¾	96½
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	85½	85
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	99¾	99¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	99½	98
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	102½	102⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	104⅝	104
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	103⅝	103
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92	92
Ben Ind Loan 6s	98	98
Belding Hem 6s '36	97¾	97¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103½	103½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	97	96
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	33	32¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅝	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅝	101⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110⅞	110⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105⅝	105⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100¼	100
By Products Coke 5½s '45	97½	97½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅝	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅞	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105⅛	105⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105⅞	105¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅛	119⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	112⅛	112⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	83⅛	82¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99⅛	99⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	101	100¾
Cen Found 6s	70	70
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98⅝	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101	101
Certainteed 5½s '48	58	55
Ches Corp 5s '47	95½	93½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	100	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106⅝	106
Ches & O 4½s B	100	99½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	93⅛	93⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½ '77	103	103
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	25½	25½
Chicago Gt West 4 '59	65½	65
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	92	92
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19½	19
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	50	49
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	76	75⅛
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	61	60
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	106	106
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	89½	89½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	88½	87½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70	70
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	68	67¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	71½	71½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Childs Co 5s '43	65	65
Chile Copper 5s '47	85½	85
Gin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97⅛	97
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103¼	103¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	95½	95½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	97½	97½
Colombia G & E Co 5s deb '61	99	98⅞
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	100	99⅝
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100	100
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	20	20
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	107	107
Con Gas 4½s	103⅝	103¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35⅝	35⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¾	107½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	32½	32½
Container Corp 6s '46	61	61
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	45	43½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62½	62½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	72	72
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	9¼	9¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105½	105½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '57 wi	100¾	100⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s 43	93¼	92½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104⅝	104⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s' 40	92½	92½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105	105
Erie RR ref 5s' 67	69¼	69¼
Erie RR gen lien	73½	73½
Erie RR gen 5s' 75	68½	68½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s' 42	19½	19½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	32½	32½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s' 52	15	15
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s	104¼	104¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37	104⅛	104⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	86	86
Gen Theater Equip 6s' 40	20	18¾
Goodrich 6s' 45	62	61½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91½	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s' 36	107½	107½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	107⅝	107⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	86	86
Great Northern 5s' 73 C	100	99⅞
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	102¼	102⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	108⅛	107½
Gulf States Steel 5½s	51	51
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	104	104
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	52	52
Houston Oil 5½ '40	88½	88½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s' 57	75	75
Hudson & Man rfg 5s' 57	98⅝	98½
Humble Oil 5s' 37	103¼	103
Humble Oil 5½s' 32	103¼	102¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s' 56	106¾	106½
Ill Central 4s' 53	71⅝	71⅝
Ill Central 4¾s' 63	65½	65
Ill Central 6s' 52	91½	91½
Ill Central West Lines 4s	91¼	91¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s' 40	103¼	103¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94½	93
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93⅞	93½
Interlake Iron 5s	86	86
Inter Hydro El 6s' 44	77½	77½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	89⅝	89
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	83½	83
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s' 66	70½	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	69½
Inter Rap Trans 6s' 32	55	55
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90¼	90¼
Int Cement Corp 5s' 48	85	85
Int & G Nor 1st 6s' 52	87	87
Int & G Nor adj 6s' 52	58½	58½
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	73	73
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89½	89½
Int Tel & Tel 5s' 55	84¾	84¾
Iowa Central rfg 4s' 51	2⅝	2½
Kendall Co 5½s 'ww '48	68	68
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99⅝	99⅛
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	67	67
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	100⅝	100
L'Autaro 6s '54	30⅞	25
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	84½	84½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	101	100¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98	98
Long Island rfg 4s '49	96	96
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	46¼	46¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¼	105½
L&N uni 4s '40	99	99
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	94	94
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	88	88
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95¼	94½
Meade 6s '45 ww	71	71
Mich Cen 3½s '52	90⅝	90¼
Midvale Steel co 15s '36	103¼	103¼
Min El Ry & Lt 5s '71	109¼	109¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104⅛	104⅛
Mil & Nor con 4½s '34	96	96
Mo Ill 5s	50	50
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88⅝	88⅝
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	93¼	93¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	57½	57½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	79½	79½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	78½	77½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	77¼	77¼
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	78½	78
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	70	70
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101¾
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	16	16
Newark Gas 5s	107⅝	107⅝
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	108	108
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111⅝	111⅝
N J Pow 4½s	102	102
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	93
N O T & M 5s C	64	64
N O T & M 5s B '54	64	64
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81¾	81⅝
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	92⅝	91⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100	100
NYC&HR 4½s N	94½	93¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102	101⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	101⅛	101½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	60⅝	60
NY Dock Co 4s '51	90	90
NY Edison 5s '44	106½	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅝	115½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	77⅞	77⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	114⅞	114
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109¼	109⅛
NY Sur & W rfg 5s '37	74½	74½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105⅛	105⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105½	105½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	79½	79½
North Am Co 5s '61	101¼	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅝	104⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	108
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	93¼	93¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	107	107
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	93½	93½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106¼	106
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅛	106½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	108	108
Paramount Public 5½s '50	78⅛	77
Paramount Pam Las 6s '47	87	85¼
Penn P&L 4½s	99¼	99⅛
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99	99
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	98⅝	98⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	91½	91½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	100⅝	100¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100⅝	100¼
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	94½	94
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104¼	104
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	110	110
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	81	81
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	59½	59
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103⅝	103⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¼	98¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79⅛	79⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	63½	63½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	97⅞	97⅞
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	107⅛	107⅛
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88	87⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '54	64	63⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98¾	98¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	87⅝	87½
Purity Baking 5s '48	89⅝	89
Read rfg 4½s A '97	100⅛	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	74	74
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	97½	97½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106⅝	106⅝
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	95	95
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	60⅛	60
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	46	44¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	74¾	74¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	67⅛	67⅛
StP M&M con 4s '33	100⅛	100⅛
StP M&M con 6s '33	103⅛	103⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93¼	93¼
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12¼	12¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81⅞	81⅛
Shell Union 5s '47	66	66
Shell Union 5s ww '49	67⅛	66
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	60⅛	60⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	91	91
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94¾	94⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅛	106
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	104	104
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	94	94
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	94	91
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	89	88¾
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	103¾	103¾
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	95	95
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	97½	97½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	75¾	75½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106⅛	106⅛
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	102⅛	102⅛
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	105¾	105⅜
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅛	107⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	48	48
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	94⅛	93⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	88	88
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	101	101
Third Ave adj 5s '60	40	39½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	93½	93½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	103½	103⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	90⅛	90
Union Pacific 4s '68	101⅛	101⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68¾	68¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	104	104½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73	72
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	33	33
Vanadium 5s	79	79
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104	103⅛
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	102¼	102¼
Wabash RR 5½s '75	72	72
Walworth 6s '45	44¾	44¾
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	41⅝	41⅝
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	44	43⅞
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	107½	106⅞
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	90⅛	90½
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅝	106⅝
Western Pacific 5s A '46	69½	69½
Western Union 5s '51	104¾	104¾
Western Union 6½s '36	110	109⅞
Western Union 5s '60	104⅛	103¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	80	80
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	35½	35½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	93½	93½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	52	51½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97¼	97½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	97	97

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug 10	Last Aug 8
3½s '47	102.12	102.12	102.102	102.15
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.24	104.24	104.24
US 3⅜s '43	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.26
US 3⅜s '47	102.28	102.24	102.24	
US 3⅛s '49	101.17	101.15	101.17	101.17
US 4s '54	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9
US 4¼s '52	112.10	112.10	112.10	112.10

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	53¾	53
Antioquia 7s B '45	47	47
Antioquia III 7s '57	34⅞	34⅞
Antwerp 5s '58	99½	99
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	62½	62
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	68¼	68¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	69	69
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	68½	68½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	68½	68½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	68¼	68¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	68½	68½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	69	68¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	68¼	68¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	68¾	68¼
Australia 4½s '56	54⅛	54⅛
Australia 5s '55	61	61
Australia 5s '57	61½	61
Autria (Gov) 7s '57	71	71
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	90	90
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅝	93⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	64	62½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106¼	105¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅝	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	46	44½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	52½	52½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	59	57
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	54	54
Berlin Elec 6s '55	52¼	52¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	15	15
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20	20
Brazil 6½s' '26-'57	47	46
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	48	47
Brazil (US) 7½s' 52	100	100
Brazil (US) 8s '41	54	52¼
Bremen 7s '35	70½	70
Brisbane 5s '57	47	46⅛
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	47¾	47¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	64	63
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½	95¼
Canada (Dom) 5s' 52	107	107
Cauca Valley 7½s' 46	50¼	50¼
Chile (Bank) 6s' 61	27	27
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	38	37⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s' 62	30¼	30¼
Chile (Rep) 6s' 60	30	30
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	30	30
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61	31	29⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s' 61 Sept	31	31
Chile (Rep) 6s' 62	30¼	30¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	43¼	43¼
Chile (Rep) 6s' 63	30	28
Chilean Loan 7s '60	31	30
Cologne (City) 6½s' 50	56	55⅞
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	47	47
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	55	55
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	52	52
Colombia (Rep) 6s' 61 Oct	52¼	52
Copenhagen (City) 4½s' 53	92¾	92½
Copenhagen (City) 5s' 52	99½	99
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	39	39
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 53	92	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s' 45	60¼	59½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	49	48
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s' 51	107½	107
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95⅝	95⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s' 55	100⅝	100⅝
Dresden 7s '45	70	70
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104	103¾
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101⅛	101⅛
Estonia Bank 7s '67	43½	43½
Fiat 7s '46	88	87¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	77¾	77¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	77¾	77¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	84¼	84¼
Frankford 6½s '53	51½	51½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	67½	67½
German 7s '49	85	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	55½	55½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49¾	48⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	61	61
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	48½	47½
Germ El Pow '53	50	50
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	52	52
Germ Cen Elec 6s '48	63¾	63¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	79⅞	76
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	61½	58½
Greek 6s '68	80½	80¼
Greek 7s '64	95⅝	95½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	30	30
Helsingfors 6½s '60	75	75
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	70	70
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	99¼	99⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90¾	90¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89½	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91	91
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98½	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97¼	96⅞
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	106½	106⅜
Karstadt 6s '43	30	29½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	85	84½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	65	65
Medellin 6½s '54	43	43
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	30½	30
Montecatin 7s '47 ww	90	90
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	90¼	90
New South Wales 5s '57	54⅝	54⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	105½
North German Lldyd 6s '47	56	55¾
Norway (Mun) Banks 5s '70	99½	99½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	98¾	98⅝
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅝	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101⅝	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅞	103⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	101½	100¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	74½	74⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94	94
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99½	99½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101¼	100⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	104	104
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	104	104
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	103½
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	104½	104⅛
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	22	22
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	16¾	16⅝
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	16	16
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	66⅛	66⅛
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	85⅛	85⅛
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	71	70
Prussia 6½s '51	55	50⅛
Prussia 6s '52	50	49
Rhine Mains 7s '50	70	70
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	58¼	57½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	56	55¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	56½	55½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	24⅞	24¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	25	25
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	52¼	52¼
Rome ((City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90	89½
Rumania 7s '59	74½	74½
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	62	62

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Hard Work in Wall Street

THE good fortune that employees of stock brokerage houses enjoyed in the days of the "new era" market contrasts interestingly with the conditions under which many of these white-collar breadwinners are working today. In the last couple of years of the bull market Wall Street clerks received big bonuses in cash, or extended vacations abroad, as gifts from their employers. Now they are frequently working nights as well as days in times that appear to hold little promise of extra rewards. Night work in such dull times as brokers are experiencing now is explained by the fact that many firms have reduced their staffs to skeleton proportions.

Freight Rates and Prices

What would a 15 per cent rise in railroad freight rates do—for the roads, to the users of commodities transported by rail? It would spell a 4 per cent return on railroad investment, according to a recent study of the railroad problem. Last year the return was 3.27 per cent. Class 1 roads for the first six months reported the return at 2.15 per cent. As returns on investment go, these percentages appear low. An increase that would bring the return up to 4 per cent, it is estimated, would affect the price of wheat less than 2 cents a bushel. The price of potatoes would be raised by 4⅛ cents a bushel, that of lumber by $1.65 per 1000 feet, gasoline 3 cents per 10 gallons.

Stock Yields Higher

Stock prices declined in July sufficiently to bring the average yield on 323 active cash-dividend-paying issues up to 8.16 per cent. This was revealed in a study by Moody's Investors Service today. The figure compares with 7.63 per cent at the end of June. Stocks of agricultural implement manufacturers, can manufacturers, cement, electrical equipment, theater and amusement companies were among those showing the larger expansions of yield.

C. W. M.

REICHSBANK REPORTS RISE IN GOLD AND CURRENCY HOLDINGS

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Aug. 7 shows the following changes in reichsmarks: Gold and bullion increased 1,726,000; reserve in foreign currencies increased 60,889,000; bills of exchange and checks increased 57,591,000; silver and other coins increased 15,361,000; notes on other banks increased 4,657,000; advances decreased 179,514,000; investments decreased 146,000; other assets decreased 90,025,000; notes in circulation decreased 78,131,000; other maturing obligations decreased 53,207,000; other liabilities increased 1,877,000.

Total gold holdings were 1,365,024,000 reichsmarks. Note coverage was 38.2 per cent. Rate of discount was 15 per cent.

UTILITY SHOWS GAIN IN GROSS EARNINGS

Gross earnings of subsidiaries of Middle West Utilities Company for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, were $183,391,397.54, an increase of 4.6 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. Net for retirement and stocks of the Middle West Utilities Company was $32,742,891.09, compared with $33,645,505.19, the decrease being due to greater fixed charges on Middle West Utilities Company's notes issued during the last year.

Subsidiaries' gross earnings in the second quarter of 1931 were $44,264,832.24, compared with $44,344,259.22 in the second quarter of 1930. Net for retirement and stocks of Middle West Utilities Company (after increased fixed charges as referred to above) was $6,744,467.92, compared with $7,371,601.39.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

MacMARR STORES

	1931	1930	Dec.%
July	$6,959,421	$7,123,424	2.3
7 months	46,200,629	50,527,761	8.6

LANE BRYANT CO.

	1931	1930	Dec.%
July	$917,069	$1,161,457	21.0
7 months	9,754,482	10,100,640	3.4

FEDERAL BAKE SHOPS

	1931	1930	Dec.%
July	$299,236	$315,753	5.2
7 months	2,386,709	2,573,251	7.2

VANADIUM CORP. OF AMERICA

Vanadium Corporation of America probably will show net loss of $125,000 to $150,000 for the first half after all charges, including interest on the $5,000,000 5 per cent debentures brought out early in March. In the first quarter of this year net was about $150,000. In the first half of 1930 Vanadium reported net of $1,250,237, including profit on resale of the company's own stock, equal to $3.30 a share on 378,367 common shares.

THERMOID COMPANY PROFIT

Profit of Thermoid Company for the six months ended June 30 was $70,048 after interest and depreciation, but before federal taxes, said President R. J. Stokes. These figures do not include operations of Southern Asbestos Company, now more than 95 per cent owned.

INGERSOLL LTD.

Ingersoll, Ltd., a British subsidiary of the Ingersoll Watch Company has decided to defer payment of the preference dividend, which is due Aug. 15, to the end of the year.

	High	Low
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	27	25⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	30½	30
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	71½	70
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	40⅝	40⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	52½	51¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	44¼	53⅜
Saxon State 6½s '46	53½	53
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	62½	66
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	73	73
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	86½	86½
Siemens 6½s '51	75	74½
Siemens 7s '35	88½	86½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	45	40 p
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	43	42
Sydney 5½s '55	50	50
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	104¾	104
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106	105¼
Taiwan 5½s	94	93⅝
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99⅝	99⅝
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95⅛	96¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	85	84½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	95½	95½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107⅝	107½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	43¾	43¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	47	47
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	64¾	61¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	43	42
Vienna 6s '52	77	77
Warsaw 7s '58	44¾	43½
Westphalia El 6s '53	44⅞	41½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	89⅝	89⅝

LEATHER HAS ACTIVE DEMAND AND FIRM TONE

Dealers in Side-Upper and Split Lines Especially Busy

Leather markets are fairly busy. Daily demand is of ordinary proportions. Prices are firm.

Oak sole leather buying is routine. Receipts from the tanneries are practically absorbed by shipment of back orders.

The Boston market is selling a tannery run of oak backs at 42 to 40s. Philadelphia reports the demand for finders' bends as somewhat slower. Prices of scoured bends may be based on the selling rates of the X grade, which is now 62 to 63c. New York prices are firm.

Oak offal prices are holding steady. Rough double shoulders are well sold up. Top selections sell at 30 to 29c. Standard makes of bellies, but trimmed, are now selling in fair sized lots at 18 to 17c. Philadelphia advices show a falling off in new business. The top price of rough double shoulders is 32c.

Union sole leather is in daily demand. Prices are well maintained. Packer steer backs bring 38 to 37c. Philadelphia tanners find new business slow but prices are firmly held. No. 2 packer backs are quoted at 38c, and country hide bends at 34c. New York distributors report the demand for union sole leather as active. Steer backs were booked out at 38c last week. Cow backs sold at 37c.

Union offal in the eastern markets continues to move in fair-sized lots. Shoulders are 23c, choice trimmed bellies 16 to 15c and heads 12c. Upper leather prices are holding steady. Some tannages continue slow of sale. Calfskins continue to sell slowly though there is a considerable demand for the cheaper selections.

Side upper leather tanners are the chief beneficiaries of the prolonged activity in shoe plants specializing in men's footwear. Contracts for fall requirements, booked early in the season, are now being shipped. All markets are busy. Prices are on a firm basis. Chrome tanned sides, extreme spreads, are listed in the B grade at 23 to 22c, with C's 20 to 18c.

Split leather is selling in volume lots. Shoe-lining split is moving readily. The top grade brings 9 to 8½c. Soft split slipper-sole stock is obtainable at 8 to 6c.

Patent leather demand continues limited to grades quoted from 24c downward.

Glazed kid tanners report that the daily demand is now up to expectations, with some volume deals calling for several thousands of dozens including about every grade procurable. Prices are firm.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Professor Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below.

The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. Pwr.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.5
March	75.9	131.8
April	74.4	134.5
May	71.4	140.2
June	70.1	142.7
July	69.8	143.2
July, week ended July 24	69.5	144.0
July, week ended July 31	69.3	144.4
Aug., week ended Aug. 7	69.5	143.9

WILSON CURRENTLY SHOWING PROFIT

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—"Our business is running pretty close to last year on a tonnage basis, but is somewhat less on a dollar basis, because of lower level of values," Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., said. "We are showing a profit, but it would be impossible at this time to undertake to estimate the year's results.

"We are now in the midst of the merchandising period, and it would not be advisable in this industry to guess the results prior to the close of our fiscal year.

"Our foreign business is running considerably lighter than last year, and I would judge the trend for the future to be about the same as it is now.

"Wilson & Co. is in a strong financial position. There have been no material reductions in funded debt this year, but we are entirely out of bank debt."

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER

Nevada Consolidated Copper Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1931, loss of $19,381 after ordinary taxes, but before depreciation and depletion. In the preceding quarter the company reported net loss of $56,995 after ordinary taxes and depreciation, but before depletion, and in the second quarter of the previous year profit of $161,870 after ordinary taxes and depreciation, but before depletion and federal taxes.

SOO LINE NOTE ISSUE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Soo Line Railway has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to sell $10,000,000 5 per cent secured notes dated Aug. 1, 1931, and maturing Aug. 1, 1932, to Dillon Read & Co. at 98½. Authority also was asked to pledge $12,500,000 first mortgage series B bonds as collateral for the notes which will be issued to take care of Sept. 1 bond maturities.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK

Federal Motor Truck Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $36,116 after depreciation, interest, etc., contrasted with net of $191,458, equivalent to 38 cents a share on 499,543 no-par shares, in the first half of 1930.

STEEL CONTRACTS DISTRIBUTED

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Contracts for 7500 tons of steel for a power transmission line from Peoria to Chicago have been distributed, 1000 tons to Gary Structural Company, 2950 tons to Blaw Knox Company, and 2950 tons to Aero Motor Company.

LAKE COAL LOADINGS OFF

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10—Bituminous coal loaded into vessels at Lake Erie ports during July was 4,781,737 net tons, compared with 5,761,663 in July, 1930, says the Ore & Coal Exchange. Loadings for the season ended July were 13,617,000 net tons, compared with 15,753,000.

Gains for Business In Several Cities

WHILE seasonal factors continue to exert a quieting influence on trade and industrial operations in the United States, bright spots are not lacking in business news.

The sessions of the Interstate Merchants' Council at Chicago have drawn a bigger attendance than was expected, and volume of wholesaling in that city has risen sharply as a result. Some radio manufacturers in the Chicago district report substantial orders received.

Wholesalers at St. Louis, Mo., report an increase in orders the last several days. Shoe factories in that city are busy, as they are at other manufacturing centers. Encouraging activity in textile mills at Philadelphia also is reported.

COTTON PRICES BREAK SHARPLY

Off More Than $6 a Bale at Opening in New York —Other Markets Slump

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Cotton broke more than $6 a bale at the opening of trading on the New York Cotton Exchange today, as the result of the Government crop report, which Saturday placed the indicated yield more than 1,500,000 bales in excess of expectations.

The October contract opened at 6.80 cents a pound, a drop of $6.60 a bale from Saturday's close, which was before the crop report was published. After the opening October sold a tenth of a cent lower at 6.70 cents a pound, but on subsequent sales rallied to 6.82 cents.

A wide accumulation of selling orders came into the market at the first call. At the time of the call Liverpool was $7.50 a bale lower than due.

The break had been foreshadowed by a sharp break in the Chicago market after publication of the crop report on Saturday.

Opening quotations for futures positions, other than October, here today were: December, 7 cents, off $6.55 a bale; January, 7.14 cents, off $6.30; March 7.35 cents, off $6.35; May 7.60 cents, off $6.10; July 7.75, off $6.15.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 10 (AP)—Cotton prices on the Manchester exchange today dropped to the lowest point in a generation on the report of the American crop estimates. Quotations at 3½d were down a penny a pound from Saturday's close.

More members were at the market today to watch the opening prices than there have been for years.

F. K. Mills, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, said the American report had had a disturbing effect on the spinners here. The cry for cheap cotton is not popular anywhere now, he said, and it is not in the interest of Lancashire users that cotton growers should sell their yield at a big loss. Continued falling prices in raw material are giving trouble not only in getting new business, but in delivery of manufactured goods on existing contracts.

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Aug. 10 (AP)—A sharp fall in cotton of nearly two cents a pound below Saturday's closing price of just over seven cents today justified predictions made on receipt of the United States crop estimate that British prices would fall below four pence a pound, a figure which has not been reached for 25 years.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange showed no signs of panic and the opening took place quietly.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Bourse committee today decided that the maximum limit of the decline in cotton for today's session would be one tallaris, or one Egyptian dollar.

The president of the Bourse, following a conference with the Premier yesterday, called the committee to order to consider the question of the drop in prices and to fix minimum quotations.

The closing price for October Ashmouni on Friday was $8.82 a cantar and for November Sakellarids $12.82.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Carl Williams, cotton member of the Farm Board, believes the American cotton surplus is already so large the addition of approximately 1,500,000 bales would not make much difference to traders and growers.

He made this observation today in commenting on the Agriculture Department's forecast of 15,584,000 bales for the 1931 crop, as compared with 13,932,000 bales last year.

Stocks should be reduced this year, he added, since it is estimated consumption of American cotton will be 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bales greater than a year ago.

SIMMS PETROLEUM LOSS

Simms Petroleum Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $1,303,277 after interest, drilling costs, depreciation, depletion, etc., and after loss on sale of property amounting to $227,224, compared with net loss of $390,376 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $3306 in the June quarter of 1930. For the six months ended June 30 net loss was $1,693,653 after above charges and including loss on sale of property, compared with net loss of $40,763 in the first half of 1930.

BELDING HEMINWAY COMPANY

Belding Heminway Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $307,495 after interest, depreciation, inventory write-downs, etc., and after $25,000 reserve for loss on Belding Savings Bank account, compared with net loss of $1,155,381 in the first half of 1930.

PURCHASE OFFER MADE

An offer has been made for the purchase of a major portion of the plant of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company. Notice of a special meeting of stockholders for the purpose of considering and acting upon the offer is expected to be mailed to stockholders shortly. The name of the prospective purchaser was not learned.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS

Stocks of crude rubber in London on Aug. 8 totaled 81,711 tons, an increase of 376 tons over the preceding week. Liverpool stocks were 56,336 tons, an increase of 455 tons.

RECORD LOW RUBBER PRICE

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Rubber dropped to 2¾d. a pound on the Mincinglane Exchange, off ⅛ on the previous close. It was a new record low.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
17 Affilat Pro (1.60)	26¾	26½	26¾
1 Acetol Prod A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
125 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
150 Alum Co Am	113¾	113⅛	113⅛
2 Alum Co Am pf (6)	100½	100	100
10 Am Austin	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Am F & Cont	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Am Cit P&LB (10%f)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Am C Pow A (10%f)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
2 Am Cyan B	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2 Am Dept St	2	2	2
2 Am Equities	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Am Gas & El (1a)	63	63	63
5 Am Invest B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Am Sta PSA (1.60r)	7	7	7
3 Am Sup Pow (.40)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
7 Anglo-Chi Nit	1	1	1
5 Appal Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
14 Appalach Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Arctur Rad Tube	4	4	4
4 Arkt Nat Gas A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50 †Armstrong Ck	19	19	19
1 Art Metals	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 As G & EL A	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Atlas Util	6	6	6
1 Atlas Util war	2	2	2
B			
1 Bahia Corp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
30 †Borne Scrymser	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Braz Tr & Lt	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1 Brit Am Oil Coup	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
6 Buf N & E P pf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
C			
3 Can Ware Wirel	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Carib Syn	1	1	1
†50 Cent Hud G&E pf6	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Cent Pub SA (10%f)	10	9⅞	10
1 Cent P S Del	10	10	10
2 Cent St El (10%f)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Cent St El pf xw (6)	59	59	59
7 Chath Ph Al nv (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
67 Cities Serv (.30a)	9⅛	9	9
1 Cities Serv pf (6)	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
1 Colum O&G vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Colum Pict (¾b)	10	10	10
4 Comwlth & So war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Comm Wa S (.12⅝a)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Cord Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Cresson GoGld	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Crowley Milner	15	15	15
100 †Cumb Pipe L	32	27	32
D			
2 Dayton Airpl	⅝	¾	¾
1 Derby Oil	3½	3½	3½
1 Dubilier Con	3	3½	3½
3 Duquesne Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
E			
2 East Sta Pow B	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
42 El Bond & Sh	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
1 El Bond & Sh pr	103½	103½	103½
2 El Bo & St 5 pf	90	90	90
150 †Eureka Pipe	30	29	30
F			
1 Fageol Mot	½	½	½
3 Ford M Can A (1.20)	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
1 Ford Mot td (.366)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Foremost Da	⅛	⅛	½
2 Foremost Fab	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Fox Theater A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
G			
1 Gen Aviation Corp	5	5	5
†50 Gen G&E cv pf B (6)	44	44	44
1 Gen dy Mach	⅛	⅛	⅛
15 Gen Th Eq cv pf	3⅜	3⅛	3½
2 Glen Alden (4)	33⅝	33¼	33¼
H			
1 Hudson Bay M&S	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
I			
1 Indust Fin ctf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Ins Co N Am	51	50¼	51
1 Internat Pet	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
K			
7 Kolster Brandes	1⅞	1¾	1¾
L			
1 Lone Star Gas	15½	15½	15½
2 Lit Bros	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
M			
6 Mavis Bott A	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Mayflower Asso (2)	31	31	31
3 May Rad & Tel (1)	19½	19¼	19½
2 Mesta Mach (2)	26½	26¼	26¼
1 Mid West Util (8%f)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Mo Kans P L	4½	4½	4½
N			
2 Nat Container pf 2.	12	12	12
2 Nat Fam Strs	2	2	2
8 Nat Investors	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Nat Service	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2 Nat Un Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
†50 New Eng T&T	137¾	137¾	137¾
†25 NY Tel 6½s pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
78 Niag Hud Pow	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
1 Niag Shares Md	6½	6½	6½
1 Niles Bem P	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Nitrate B	1½	1½	1½
1 Nor Am L&P $%pf f	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Nor Europ Oil	¾	¾	¾
O			
1 Ohio Oil pf	90¼	90¼	90¼
P			
2 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
250 †Pender Br B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Pilot Radio A	11	11	11
R			
5 Reiter Fost	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Relian Intl A	3	3	3
1 Rep Gas	8½	8½	8½
S			
1 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 St Regis Paper	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Schiff Co	20⅝	20½	20⅝
4 Seeman Bros	32½	32	32
2 Segal Lock	6	5⅞	5⅞
1 Shenandoah pf	30	30	30
2 Silica Gel ctf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 So Cal Ed B pf	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝
1 S W Dairy	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†10 S W G & E pf	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 S W Gas Ut	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Spieg May S pf	33½	33½	33½
31 St Oil Ind	23⅝	23	23⅝
2 Sun Inv pf	36¼	35½	35½
T			
4 Teck Hugh G	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Transcont Air	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
U			
1 Union Am Inv	19	19	19
5 Union Oil	13½	13½	13½
2 Unit Founders	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 United Gas	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Unit Gas war	2½	2½	2½
2 Un Lt & Pow A	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Utility Equities	4¾	4	4
1 Util Pow & Lt	8¼	8¼	8¼
V			
3 Vacuum Oil	44⅛	44⅛	44⅞
1 Vick Finan	5½	5½	5½
W			
3 Woolworth Ltd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(SALES IN $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
9 Am Cmwlth Pw6s'40	71	70½	71
5 Am G&E 5s 2028	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Am Roll M 4½s '33	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛
3 Appalach Gas 6s '45	56	55	55
1 Appalach G 6s '45 B	44	44	44
2 Appalach Pow 5s '56	104	104	104
11 Ark P&L 5s '56 new	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11 Asso G&E 5s '50	66¾	66½	66¾
2 Asso G&E 5½s '77	82	82	82
34 Asso G&E 5s '68	70	69½	69⅝
3 As T&T 5½s '55 A	88¼	88¼	88¼
4 Birming El 4½s '68	97½	97½	97½
10 Bost & Me 6s m '33	100½	100½	100½
6 Cent Ar L&P 5s '60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Cent Ill PE4½sH'81	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Cent IPS 4½s '67 F	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
11 Cent P Serv 5½s '49	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Cent St El 5½s '54	65	65	65
2 Cent StP&L5½s '53	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
3 Cities Ser 5s '66	58½	58½	58½
47 Cities Ser 5s '50	60¾	60¼	60¼
5 Cities Ser Pw 5½s'52	78	77⅞	78
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '43	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Comwlth E 4½s'56C	103½	103½	103½
1 Comwlth E 4½s'60E	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81F	94⅛	94½	94⅛
3 Community P&L5s'57	86	86	86
2 Cons Gs B 5½s'52E	108	108	108
15 Cons Gas Balt 4s '81	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Cons Gas U 6½s'43A	50	50	50
1 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
22 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	84	83¾	83¾
10 Firestone Cot M5s'48	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	16	16	16
5 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	88½	88½	88½
1 Gatineau P 6s '41 B	80	80	80
20 Geo Pow 5s '67	102⅞	102½	102½
2 Gd Trunk 6½s '36	107	107	107
1 GuaDiInv 5s1948Aww	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Ill P& 6s '53 A	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 Ill P& 5½s '54 B	102⅞	102⅝	102¾
3 Ind El 5s C 1951	93	93	93
6 IntPwSec 6½s'55C	87⅝	87¾	87¾
11 Int Pow 5s '57	88⅝	88½	88½
1 IntPubSer 4½s'58	94½	94½	94½
1 Ia-Neb &P 5s '57	95	95	95
1 Keyston Pub S 5s '78	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	99½	99½	99½
2 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Louis P&L 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
19 Mass sGs 5½s '46	105	105	105
5 Mass Gas 5s '55	102	102	102
5 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	94½	94½	94½
6 Monon WP 5½s '53 B	100	100	100
2 Nat P & Lt 6s 2026 A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
12 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030 B	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	69⅞	69⅞	69½
75 Nat Steel 5s '56	91⅝	91⅝	91½
2 Nevada Cal El 5s '56	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2 New E G&E 5s '47	86	86	86
1 New Eng Pow 5s '48	83	83	83
6 NY Pw & Lt 4½s '67	100½	100¾	100½
1 No Cont Ut 5½s '48 A	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Nor Ind P S 5s '66 C	105	105	105
2 Nor Ind P S 4½s '70 E	99	99	99
1 Nor Ind P S 5s '60	104	104	104
4 Nor Sta Pow 4½s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Ohio Edis 5s '60	104½	104½	104½
3 Okla G&E 5s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Pac G&E 4½s '57E	102	102	102
1 Penn CenP&L4½s'77	97½	97½	97½
1 Penn O Ed 5½s'59B	101½	101½	101½
1 Penn O Ed 6s '50 D	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Penn P&L 5s '53 D	95⅝	95⅝	95½
10 Peo G L&C 4s '81 B	73	73	73
1 Piedmont E 6½s'60A	99⅛	99	99⅛
25 Pub S N Ill 4½s'81F	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1 Pug Sd P&L5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
15 Pug So L&L 4½s'50D	94½	94½	94½
1 Rep Gas 6s '45 A	85	85	85
5 Ryerson & Son 5s '43	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 St L Gas&C 6s '47	30½	30½	30½
1 Safe Har W 4½s '79	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 San Ant PS 5s'58 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Scripps 5½s'43	90½	90	90
6 Shawg W&P 4½s '70D	97	97	97
6 SEP&L 6s 2025Axw	105	104¾	105
3 So'w Dairy 6½s'38ww	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 So'w G&E 5s'57 A	96	96	96
6 Sta G&E 6s'35 conv	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Sta G&E 6s'51	98⅝	98½	98½

Shrewd Investors BUY In times like these

LOW bond prices and liberal yields are characteristic of the times. Wise investors are taking advantage of such opportunities. Those who wait may have to pay more and receive less return on their money.

Associated Gas and Electric Company Debenture Bonds now yielding over 6%, have outstanding investment merit as proved by a comparison with similar bonds of 15 other leading utility companies. This comparison is based on tests used by expert investors in evaluating bonds.

For a copy telephone BOwling Green 9-3957 or write for Folder H-38

General Utility Securities Incorporated

61 Broadway New York City

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Sta G&E 6s'66	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Sta P&Lt 6s'57	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Strawbrdg&C 6s1948	97	97	97
2 Swift & Co 5s'40	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Swift & Co 5s'44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Te El Serv 5s'60	100	100	100
1 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	48	48	48
1 Tex P&Lt 5s'56	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Tri Util 5s'79	15	14⅝	15
2 Ulen & Co 6s'44	65	64⅞	65
5 Un Gulf Corp 5s'50	103	103	103
1 Un Lt&P 5½s'59	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 U S Rub 6½s'33	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
47 Van Sweringn 6s'35	53½	53	53
2 Virg Pb Ser 5½s'46 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Virg Pub Ser 5s'50 B	91	91	91
FOREIGN BONDS			
1 Cauca Val 7s'48	36	36	36
3 Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	58	58⅞	58⅞
2 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	55	55	55
11 Ger Cons Mun 6s'47	45½	44½	45½
3 Gesfuerel 6s'53 xw	55	55	55
1 Medellin Col 7s '31	62	62	62
2 Russian 6½s 1919	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Russ 6½s ctf N C 19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛

†Actual sales. A—Plus extra. B—Plus 10% in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. H—Plus 5% in stock. K—Paid so far this year. J—Partly stock. R—Cash or stock.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON COTTON EXCEEDS PRIVATE FORECASTS

The government cotton crop report, issued at the close of the market Saturday, showing an indicated production of 15,584,000 bales, on a condition of 74.9 per cent as of Aug. 1, exceeded the average of five private estimates of 13,761,500 bales by 1,822,500 bales.

This official figure, if realized, would make the crop the largest since the season of 1926-27, when a record crop of 17,977,000 bales was harvested. The final 1930 figure was 13,932,000 bales.

With the big carryover Aug. 1 last of about 9,000,000 bales of American cotton, the total indicated supply is 24,584,000 bales, or only about 2,000,000 bales less than the average world consumption of all kinds of cotton for the five years ended with the season of 1928-29. It also exceeds by 13,584,000 bales the 11,000,000 bales of American cotton consumed by the world in the season ended last July 31.

Whether world consumption of American cotton will show any increase this season over that for last season remains to be seen. Even though it should rise to 12,000,000 bales, as some in the trade think likely, this would leave a record carryover of more than 12,500,000 bales at the end of the present season.

While the crop is not yet made, and could be damaged from unfavorable weather this month, it hardly seems likely now that enough harm could result to change the crop condition materially.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	1¾
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅛c	27½c
Bar silver in London	12 3/16d	12 11/16d
bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	15	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85¼	$4.85 1/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85½	4.85 5/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅞	.0391 11/16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1393⅛	.1394	.139
Italy—lira	.0523	.0522⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2350	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407	.1407	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673	.2671	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0256	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4031	.4035	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1746	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2673½	.2673	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0446	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0855	.0856	.193
Sweden—krona	.2674½	.2673	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1951½	.1951	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2425	*
Shanghai—tael	.2950	.3037½	.3650
India—rupee	.3598	.3600	.4984
Japan—yen	.4939	.4937	.50
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5678
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2794	.2793	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0660	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1210	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2812½	.2812½	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4900	.4250	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99 11/16	1.00

*Par unsettled.

BANK OF PORTUGAL RATE CUT

Bank of Portugal discount rate has been reduced to 7 per cent from 7½ per cent.

RAILWAYS TAXED FOR $25,659,498 IN EXCESS NET

Payments to Be Made to Less-Profitable Lines Under Act of 1920

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—Seventy-nine railroads have been assessed for a total of $25,659,498 in excess profits for the railroad revolving fund held in the United States Treasury for the benefit of less-profitable lines under the recapture clause of the Transportation Act of 1920.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued earnings reports on 80 of the nation's 1189 railroads, covering varying periods between March 1, 1920, and Dec. 31, 1926. No reports have been issued covering the highly productive years between 1926 and 1930.

Seventy-eight of the reports making the assessments are tentative and subject to review and modification.

One of the two final reports was invalidated by the Supreme Court, which reversed the commission in the St. Louis & O'Fallon case because it said the commission failed properly to consider reproduction costs in valuing the line.

The other final report was against the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad. This came to a head yesterday when it became known that the Comptroller-General, J. R. McCarl, acting on the request of the chairman of the commission, Ezra Brainerd Jr., had ordered all payments due the railroad from the Government for freight, railway mail and passenger fares be withheld until $696,705.63 alleged to be due for the period between 1920 and 1923, inclusive, is accumulated. Court action is probable.

Few of the large carriers have been mentioned in income reports. Many may not have been found to have recapturable income, but it is known some not yet reported had large incomes.

The largest sum tentatively ordered recaptured was fixed in a report several months ago on the Norfolk & Western Railway, a Pennsylvania subsidiary. This road was found to have had $31,698,689 of excess income from 1920 through 1926. If the tentative report is upheld, the road would have to pay $15,849,344.51 into the revolving fund.

BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE WRITTEN FOR ESKIMO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—A book just off the London press, written by the Rev. W. W. Perrett, for 40 years a missionary among the Eskimos, is in the Eskimo dialect and is titled "The Eskimo Book of Knowledge." It is published by the Hudson Bay Company.

The first part deals with the British Empire and is very simple in style and language. In speaking of the Prince of Wales it says, "Edward, the eldest son of King George, races across the country on a large four-legged animal called a 'horse' which eats grass like a deer."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
5:20 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director; Jack Beauvais, songs.
6:00 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys, Phillip Lord and Arthur Allen.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 WEEI Organist, Del Cstillo.
7:30 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Louisa."
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Program; Revelers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Guardsmen; Irene Taylor, contralto; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Lido Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Gems and Melody."
5:30 Voice of the organ.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 The Troubadours: Vocal duo.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Michael Ahern, baritone.
8:15 "Singing the Blues Away."
8:30 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson String Ensemble.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch, "Surprise Party for Sneed."
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express; Singing strings; piano duo; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Mr. Bones and Company," Minstrel show with Paul Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 Uncle Art and his Haywire Orchestra.
6:00 Opera Cameos, with Edward Jardon.
6:15 CBS, "Program Builders."
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Bon Bons Quartet.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-362m)

5:00 p. m.—Nancy Lee Program.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Popular musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 Variety Program.
7:15 "Etchings in Music."
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, organist, violin.
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS—High Goal Polo Match.
6:00 CBS, Organ recital.
6:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano; orchestra.
7:15 George Mahoney, One Man Band.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: Denys P. Myers.
7:45 Voices and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 Salon Melodies.
8:45 Political Review.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Lum and Abner.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves Field, Braves-Cincinnati, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

AMAZING opportunity for distributors, ladies or gentlemen; no investment; good character essential; beautiful educational and Masonic Bible. W. J. SMITH, 1211 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1891.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

J. M. MANGHUM
Registered Patent Attorney
Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small kitchenette suites, $40 up. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood Section—Duplex house, lower floor, 7 rooms; Protestant adults. N-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful unfurnished apartments, 1 to 3 rooms, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Apartments 3 and 4 rooms, new building, Frigidaire, $50 and $60; near Christian Science church. E. W. JAMES, Lib. 7191, for appointment.

De Paul Revere

SOMERVILLE, MASS., 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER, Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MAN, experienced correspondence, advertising, sales, purchasing, offers moderate investment and services; give full details. Box P-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

WANTED—Manufacturer's agency for basic product of merit with volume possibilities for Southern California; will develop organization as required. H. F. P., 2372 West 22nd St., Los Angeles.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston, 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK
PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
Rentals—Small Grands, Small Uprights
MATHUSHEK
14 East 39 Street, New York City
(near 5th Avenue)

REAL ESTATE

MASS.—*Necessary to Sell at Once* Lee, between Lenox and Stockbridge on main highway, 14-room New England Colonial house; detailed information; price $6500, mortgage available. Box X-53, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

STORE SPECIALIST
NEW YORK CITY LOCATIONS
STORES FOR EVERY NEED
C. I. LAMBERT, Real Estate
254 5th Ave., N. Y. Ashland 4-6255

RESORTS

ARCADIA-ON-THE-SEA on Casco Bay, Prince's Point, Brunswick, Me.—Superb environment; inn accommodations; housekeeping cottages; special reduced rates Sept., Oct.; leaflet.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

A GENTLEMAN closing his home for the winter will require room, board and private bath, with a family of refinement. In Philadelphia or suburbs. E108, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS woman wants room and board for self and boy of 7, also care of boy while at business; in vicinity of Elizabeth, N. J. or Bridgeport, Conn. MRS. PAULINE D. DREWS, Tel. El. 2-1068, 446 Cherry St., Elizabeth, N. J.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3609 34th St. N. W.—On top of the Hill in beautiful Cleveland Park, delightful surroundings, home comforts; breakfast if desired; garage; ideal for tourists.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Transients only; near Capitol, Union Station and Library; reasonable. MRS. ORA K. FLEMING, 220 Indiana Ave., N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 930 West End Ave. (105th St.), Apt. 7NE—Nice clean room for nice people; transients, permanent; very reasonable.

N. Y. C.—Light, comfortable room and bath $15; smaller room $9. 54th Street, near 5th Avenue. Circle 7-5933.

ROOMS WANTED

FATHER and son (14) want furnished room and kitchenette; reasonable. Write Box P-24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING MAN, progressively copywriter, copy chief, vice-president charge copy and plans for three New York agencies; several years' advertising and sales manager; experienced typography and layouts; familiar with direct mail. A. R. HOPPER, 462 William St., East Orange, N. J.

CARETAKER (40), married, can do carpenter, plumbing, electric work, gardening; careful driver; go anywhere. Write Box J-10, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman wishes position, hotel or club management; experienced buyer. Box 966, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED inn or home manager desires opportunity to serve; drives car; daughter 16 years old. P-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THOROUGHLY experienced governess, wishing study in N. Y. C., would give evenings and week ends in exchange for room, board and small salary; could give some assistance mornings; drive car; if suburbs commutation extra. MISS WALKER, Box 673, New Canaan, Conn.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Duplex apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; garden; privacy; charm; modern. Write H. HULL, Lyme, Conn.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A Great Store in a Great City

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

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Phones Cleve. 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
PROMPT SERVICE
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Killdeer

THIS noisy little plover has been given a name imitative of its plaintive, penetrating cry, *killdeer, killdeer, killdeer.*

Remarkably quick when afoot or on wing, this bird seems always to be busy with something interesting. When on the ground its tawny colored feet and slim legs fairly twinkle as it hikes along the furrows of plowed ground, if it can find any, in search of the makings of a dinner.

Both male and female birds are marked alike, being easily distinguished by two broad black bands across the upper breast which is pure white. They are of a trim build with grayish brown backs and a rufous rump.

These birds like to have their nests near cultivated land and gardens. They usually raise four young from darkly speckled gray eggs and as soon as the chicks are free of the shell and their natal down dry the hen leads them afield to catch insects for themselves. At such times they frequent edges of small streams and ponds, feeding upon the many forms of aquatic insects that abound there.

Distributing themselves generally across North America from southern Canada to the Gulf, many of these birds remain during the winter or move south only a short distance; but others take flight to Central and South America.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Tweedged (Mrs. C. B. P.)—This is now spelled with a hyphen, "two-edged." It is pronounced preferably in two syllables, *too'-ejd*, with secondary stress on the second syllable.

Clairvoyance (B. W.)—Pronounced *klar-voi'-anse*, with first *a* as in *care*, *oi* as in *noise*, second *a* very short, as in *account*.

Obtain, retain (F. R.)—Each of these words, when used separately, calls for emphasis on the second syllable; but when they are used very close together, as in "obtained and retained," the accent is properly shifted to the first syllable of the second verb. This pronunciation enables the reader to bring out the difference between the words.

Samaria (several requests from readers who say that this word is pronounced with accent on the third syllable in the body of Webster's New International, and with accent on the second syllable in the appended "Pronouncing Gazetteer")—"Samaria," the name designating an ancient province in Palestine and its capital, is pronounced as shown in the gazetteer, *Sa-may'-rih-a*, with first and last *a*'s as in *sofa*, second as in *ray*, *i* as in *it*.

The "Samaria" mentioned in the body of the dictionary is another thing entirely. In I Chronicles 12: 5 reference is made to a follower of David named Shemariah. In the Douay Bible (an English translation of the Vulgate used by Roman Catholics, and abbreviated by Webster as *D. Bib.*), however, Shemariah is rendered Samaria, pronounced *Sam-a-ri'-a*, with secondary stress on the first syllable; first *a* as in *hat*, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long as in *ice*. In the Douay Bible, incidentally, "Parallpomonen" corresponds to "Chronicles," hence Webster's location of the name in "I Par. xii: 5."

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: With wheat as it is, dough just about falls as a synonym for money.

Boston Herald: Lots of folks will have a little change this summer if they have a little change.

A Quotation for Today

COWARDICE asks, Is it safe? Experience asks, Is it polite? Vanity asks, Is it popular? But Conscience asks, Is it right?
—W. M. PUNSHON.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The Boss does an awful lot of digging in the sand these days—
But he's just wasting his time—I've dug and dug and I haven't yet found a thing worth looking at—
And I've wiggled my tail and told him so a dozen times or more—
But he keeps on digging just the same—
The trouble is he never stops and sniffs where he's digging, otherwise he'd realize that I know what I'm talking about—

Do You Know That—

Six words per second is considered to be a good average speed for reading?

William H. Taft was the first President to receive the salary of $75,000 a year?

Kaye Don, British sportsman, holds the world's speed boat record of 110.22 miles an hour?

One cubic foot of salt water weighs 64.3 pounds?

The United States has 1100 airports, with California leading the states with a total of 115?

Nebraska is radiocasting music lessons to children in the rural districts?

A large ocean liner requires about 15,000 gallons of paint a year?

A glucoside contained in the pepper close to where the seed is attached is what makes it hot?

In 1930 the total gasoline tax collected in the United States was $4,700,000, while in 1930 it was $500,000,000?

Sweden has a new law whereby the amount of a fine imposed on an individual depends on his daily income?

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In Lighter Vein

Vaft Hem, Stockholm

"A dozen eggs, please. Lightly boiled ones, please. My husband likes them best."

Right!

An English manufacturer of motorcar tires was the guest at a gathering of business men. In response to a toast he said:

"I have no desire or intention to inflict upon you a long speech, for it is well known in our trade that the longer the spoke, the bigger the tire."

Boners

A short time ago, in an enormous university—a university, mind; not a grade school, but a university dealing with adult persons — two instructors published samples of the kind of thing produced for them by their students. Here are a few:

Being a tough hunk of meat, I passed up the steak.

The camel carries a water tank with him; he is also a rough rider and has four gates.

As soon as music starts silence rains, but as soon as it stops it gets worse than ever.

College students as a general rule like such readings that will take the least mental inertia.

Modern dress is extreme and ought to be checked.

Although the Irish are usually content with small jobs, they have won a niche in the backbone of the country.

—*Albert Jay Nock* in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Golfers Have Hearts

Kansas City, Mo.

THE president of an exclusive golf club recently called a special meeting of the board on a busy day. When these men, leaders in professional, civic and industrial life, had assembled, the president told them that on a certain bridge over a deep ravine on the links, a pair of robins had built a nest and that one egg was already in it. Contending that continuous crossing of the bridge by players might lead to the breaking up of the little home, he asked the board to pass a resolution forbidding anyone to pass over the bridge for a stated period of time.

After some discussion, the resolution was passed; the ends of the bridge were barricaded, and a sign posted, "Help the robins to raise their family. Please do not cross the bridge."

Without a complaint the 400 members of the club clambered down and up the banks of the ravine until the four eggs in the nest on the bridge were hatched, and four fledging robins were safely started on their diet of worms.

The best part of the story is that these wealthy people, more accustomed to convenience than to inconvenience, rather enjoyed "roughing it" across the ravine, and each took an interest in the robin family as if it were his personal responsibility to help them maintain the home in safety.

What They Say

Progress

"The average man in America is economically better off and has wider liberties and broader opportunities than in any previous decade in our national history."—*Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture.*

What Is the Answer, Sir Edward?

"England is not a musical nation and never will be. As soon as the country is musical it will cease to be English."—*Sir Edward Elgar, English composer.*

Payments in Kind

"Everywhere agricultural countries are being forced into bankruptcy because they are asked to pay in gold that they have not got instead of in the goods they have."—*Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary.*

Sincerity

"Prayer will always be answered in proportion to its sincerity."—*Archbishop of York.*

What About the First $100?

"The last $10,000,000 of profit is the hardest to earn."—*Charles M. Schwab, chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corporation.*

Armor of Joy

"Resolve to keep happy, and your joy shall form an invincible host against difficulty."—*Helen Keller.*

Golf-O-Grams

No. 5
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Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	AADEIMMRST	2	Disarmament	1
2.	AERORLLMTT	3	Called Them	2
3.	CEENQUUU	2	Cue Queue	2
4.	ARFWOHEES	3	Sofa Where	2
5.	BHIIINOOPRT	3	Prohibition	1
6.	ADOPSRWY	3	Sway Drop	2
7.	EIIMSTT	3	Timeist I	2
8.	DNOOOPSTT	3	Ponds Took	2
9.	NIAGATIYRT	3	Tying Tiara	2
		25		16

NOTES: Webster lists "timeist" as a variant of "timist." The assumption is that the latter is the preferred form, but the former is recognized sufficiently to permit its acceptance by "Dick Shunary" for Golf-o-Grams.

A number of scores would have tied for first place had they got "prohibition" on hole 5. Nearly everyone made the hole in two strokes, "inhibit" and "poor."

GOLF-O-GRAMS

Hole	LETTERS	Par	WORD(S)
1	BEDGHHINOOOR	2	
2	AABGSUWYY	3	
3	ACMLEPOH	2	
4	GHIIMOTX	3	
5	AACCEHRRT	2	
6	DTWRRRYYY	3	
7	AEUOADDDD	3	
8	NOOSTRADH	3	
9	ADEEFINNV	3	

No. 7 24 Score ____

RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words NEIGH and HOOD you would have ROB left over—three strokes. Forming the two words HOOD and NEIGHBOR gives you the hole in par. NEIGHBORHOOD, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winners name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1931 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

America and Europe

RECENT activities of American statesmen in Europe—and particularly of Mr. Stimson and Mr. Mellon in connection with the German crisis—have made it apparent that the United States can no more keep out of European political affairs than it can out of European financial affairs.

The change in the attitude of the United States is neither so rapid nor so radical as it may appear at first sight. Surely it is time to abandon the pretense that the United States is not concerned with what happens on the continent of Europe. Surely it is no longer necessary to try to explain away American participation in conferences which profoundly affect both American and European interests as mere "emergency" participation; and surely it is unnecessary to draw distinctions between banking and political problems.

America is financially interested in the future of Germany, as of other European countries. It has large investments there, and, moreover, the whole question of debts and reparations is fundamentally a Germano-American one. Around these matters there have grown up many vital political issues. To say the United States can stand aside is utterly to misread the facts. There are obvious reasons why the collapse of credits in Europe is of importance to America. It is perfectly plain that political upheavals in Europe cannot leave America indifferent. Why then pretend any longer that America's interest in Europe is purely academic—the curious regard of a detached "observer."

In point of fact the United States has never been able entirely to sever relations with Europe. In the nature of things it cannot. It participated in the war as something more than an "observer"; and it participated in the peacemaking with a decisiveness that was much more than that of a mere onlooker. Its ambassadors have played a most notable rôle in the European capitals. Its emissaries, whether official or unofficial, have never been absent from Geneva. Its citizens, including Mr. Hoover himself, have been prominent in relief work, in the control of vast political operations, in the direction of national finance; and Americans presided over the two commissions which dealt with German indebtedness.

Further, when disarmament, on which America has set its heart, was ripe for discussion, at any rate on the naval side, the United States was obliged to sit in with the European powers. Disarmament is not something to be achieved in the void; and in two conferences, first at Washington and then at London, the naval powers of three continents met together. Now a greater and more comprehensive disarmament conference is planned, and in it the United States hopes to play a leading part.

But it should be clearly understood that disarmament cannot be separated from political issues, and that if the conference is to be successful the ground must first be cleared of some of these political problems, and the United States must render indispensable help in clearing the ground.

It has, for these and many other reasons, become absurd for the United States to admit half-heartedly, and apologetically, its European activities. The time has come to take up responsibilities boldly. The time has come to acknowledge European relations not as something exceptional but as something normal, not as something temporary but as something permanent. America should be represented fully and not partially, actively and not passively, in all that concerns Europe, for all that vitally affects Europe affects America.

Caravans to Samarkand

WHEN Russell Boardman and John Polando completed their recent flight to Istanbul it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that the feeling of the average man reading of the exploit was one of incredulous wonder. Istanbul has lingered in the inner recesses of Western thought, golden and glamorous, a rendezvous whence interminable caravans wended their indolent way to a still remoter East. Constantinople—or Byzantium—was a name to be chanted like a song with such names as Bagdad and Damascus, Smyrna, Teheran and Trebizond. To shorten that road to a mere matter of hours from the streets of New York requires more than the casual reading of a press dispatch; to visualize the motor that started its powerful beat over the gray-green expanses of the north Atlantic, continuing until its roar echoed back from minaret and bazaar, is to link East and West.

Now upon the heels of that extraordinary feat comes the news of motorcars speeding through the passes of the Pamir Mountains in central Asia. Their wheels have traversed ways where no wheel has turned before. Gilgit and Srinagar have become their filling stations. Passes that until now have heard nothing but the tinkle of caravan bells, the rattle and scrape of hooves, the pad of unshod feet, now echo the grinding squeal of brakes. Rock-ribbed highways that have seen no change in transportation since Marco Polo followed his quest toward a fabled land, today are linked with Detroit and Akron.

Caravans to Samarkand are becoming realities to dwellers in the Western world. The roads that were closed are becoming open. And Baluchistan, Karakaram and Nineveh carry the music of their own beauty, whether they resound to the tinkle of camel bells or the throb of motors.

Spain's Anti-Clerical Movement

ANNOUNCEMENT that the commission of the Cortes which is preparing a new Constitution for Spain has decided to propose legislation expelling religious orders and confiscating property of the Roman Catholic Church is further indication of the extreme to which the reaction of the Spanish people against Rome has gone. The Republican Government has, from the first, made clear its intention to insure religious liberty in Spain, but in the action now outlined it will go farther than that.

Undoubtedly the measure will meet strong opposition, but that it should be seriously put forward is fresh proof of the paradox that the Church of Rome frequently receives more tolerance from Protestant than from Catholic nations. The countries which have put the harshest curb on the Roman Catholic clergy have been those where clericalism has been most dominant. Such countries as Mexico, France, Italy and half a dozen South American governments have at various times gone far beyond Protestant nations in such movements, some even ejecting religious orders and nationalizing church property.

Nor is anticlericalism new to Spain. Indeed, nearly every one of the recurring periods of excessive absolutism which have blotted Spanish history in the last two centuries has been followed by a Liberal resurgence and by some limiting of the privileges and *fueros* of the Roman Church. Moreover, their "Most Catholic Majesties" were not always friendly to Catholicism. Charles III expelled the Jesuits as far back as 1767.

Such waves of feeling and legislation were usually temporary. They represented little more than the whims of monarchs or the necessities of party politics. Today the situation shows fundamental differences. Politics is of course involved. The clergy have been monarchists. Religious liberty has been a natural partner of Republican and radical politics. Indeed, unwise action either by the Government or the clergy could easily bring about a cleavage between Republicanism and clericalism which might lead to serious strife.

But politics is only a part of the present anticlerical movement. The intellectual forces which have given Spain such a definite push toward freedom of every kind in the last decade have not neglected the repressive influence of clerical feudalism. The awakening has been promoted by education in school and press.

Such leaders as Miguel de Unamuno, Salvadore de Madariaga and Alejandro Lerroux proclaim the necessity for some kind of restriction on the Roman Catholic Church in Spain. That it will go so far as confiscation of church property is doubtful. But that the demand for such legislation represents a wider, profounder and more permanent anticlerical movement than Spain has ever known cannot be doubted.

Fine Arts and High Politics

RAMSAY MACDONALD'S welcoming address to the Conference of Anglo-American Historians in University College, London, maintained one of the pleasantest traditions of the British Premiership—its close connection with the worlds of art and learning.

The first of English Prime Ministers, Sir Robert Walpole, was indeed far from being a scholar. Out of the House of Commons he was more frequently to be found galloping along country lanes than browsing among books in a library. But after him has followed a long line of Premiers distinguished for their love of literature and art.

No doubt much of the legendary eloquence of William Pitt was due to his habit of reading the gorgeous rhetoric of Shakespeare to his family; Gladstone was a classical scholar of almost professorial thoroughness; Disraeli a novelist of more than mere professional efficiency; Balfour was a first-rate philosopher, and, to come to contemporary figures, Stanley Baldwin, in a well-known passage in one of his most attractive speeches, has spoken of the comfort he derived during the heat and stress of his first parliamentary election contest from the Odes of Horace.

Labor leaders in general have not enjoyed in their youth that pleasant experience of public school and university to which a love of scholarship for its own sake is the natural, if not the inevitable, sequel, and with the accession of the first Labor Government to office some apprehension might have been felt that the traditional connection between statesmanship and learning might not be maintained. Mr. MacDonald has shown the folly of this fear. In his desire to build an adequate library at the Prime Minister's official residence in Downing Street, in his address on history to the Anglo-American Conference, and in many other ways, he has proved that an understanding love of fine literature is not confined to those who are able to count a university degree among their stock in trade.

A Ten-Year Plan of Consumption

WITH the announcement that China is about to embark upon a ten-year industrial program, the question naturally arises: Whither is the world tending? The answer is not difficult: Toward greater production. China wants to multiply its output in many lines ten times. It has a merchant fleet of 300,000 tons; under the new scheme it would have a fleet of 8,000,000 tons. For its factories it has horsepower of less than 2,000,000; the new industrial undertakings call for another 20,000,000. In agriculture it wants to expand so as to bring more than twice its present arable acreage under cultivation. It wants to produce iron and steel in tremendously increased quantities and to develop the output of its coal mines.

Coming on top of Soviet Russia's Five-Year Plan, this ambitious project of the former Celestial Kingdom should make people ponder. For Russia—although it finds itself at the end of two and a half years far behind in food supply, in transportation, and in its requirements of coal and metal—is nevertheless stepping up industrial production. In agriculture likewise it is expanding, and is stopping short at no sacrifice to come within measurable distance of its aim. Whether the masses will hold out under the rigid conditions imposed upon them by the Soviet Government is an open question, but the Government has apparently no intention of relaxing its pressure, for a second Five-Year Plan has already been decided upon, to start as soon as the first is completed in 1932.

It is interesting to note the extent of this second plan. Briefly, it seeks to increase by 1937 the output of coal fourteen times, oil production eight times, pig iron and electrical power plants thirty times over the year 1929-30. No one is sanguine enough to look for the full attainment of this ambition. Experience has taught the most enthusiastic advocates of "plans" that what is hoped for and what is accomplished are two entirely different things, that as the bard of Ayr has said, "The best laid plans o' mice an' men gang aft agley."

Yet with the idea of having a goal and aspiring to reach it few will disagree. However, one most important phase of the question seems to be entirely overlooked. What will happen if and when these plans of unprecedented magnitude and importance are carried out, even partially? Agriculture is already overproduced. Industry is ahead of demand. It is evident, therefore, that the enterprise of economic leaders must take a new turn. Why not a ten-year plan of consumption? Provided the same energy and thought were devoted to it as is now given to production, there would be little doubt of the outcome.

So far the energy of industrialism seems to have found an outlet chiefly in higher efficiency, in greater production. It can well afford to take a new direction. And if production is to be stepped up by the aid of "plans," however short they are likely to fall of their goal, the nations should not neglect at the same time to consider the need for a "plan" of greater consumption.

The Republic of Sport

AT THE moment when Mr. Stimson and Mr. Mellon were on their way to London to confer with English and other European statesmen, they were not the only Americans who were representing the United States in Europe on a matter of importance. Undergraduates of Harvard and Yale were strenuously engaged in athletic contests with undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge; and at the same time the tennis champions of the United States and Great Britain were competing in the interzone finals for the Davis Cup in France. Already, also, athletes in some forty different countries are fitting themselves for the distinction of being chosen to run, jump, or throw in the Olympic Games. On such an occasion the distinctive sporting excellence of each nation is sturdily demonstrated—that of the United States, with their organized practice in track and field events; of Great Britain, whose organization is for games rather than athletic contests, and whose prowess, therefore, is most likely to reveal itself in medium-distance track running; of little Finland, supreme in long-distance running; of Uruguay, with its Olympic champion in soccer football; and of each other country, according to its characteristic experience and training.

If these events were trials of muscles alone, they would not arouse so much interest throughout the world. It was for a deeper reason that the Greek states in antiquity set value on the contests in the Olympic Games. The Olympiad was a great occasion when Greeks from all the cities, putting aside their interstate jealousies, met on the common ground of their Hellenic civilization. The code of the various peoples who met at the Games was that of citizens who acknowledged allegiance to different states, but to one, and only one, code of honor.

At the Pilgrims' dinner to the American and British athletes Lord Derby said that the only way of making nations really friendly was that the people of each country should form individual friendships. It is a great advance that Hoover and MacDonald, Mellon and Briand, Henderson and Bruening should be able to discuss politics face to face. But it will be a still greater advance when there can be a constant coming and going between countries of individuals representing the human interests which all their countrymen can share.

It is a commonplace that there is no separation in the Republic of Letters. There is none in the Republic of Sport. The time will come when we shall discover that there is also a Republic of International Business.

Editorial Notes

There are 37,881 communes, or townships, in France. In January, 1918, only 7500 enjoyed electric lighting and power equipment, but today the number has increased to more than 30,000. To the traveler in French provincial hotels the disappearance of the inch of candle placed with one's room key—and also on the bill—will come almost as a shock.

That economical citizen reported to have rambled around Detroit with a suit of wrinkled clothes in search of the Detroit "Free Press" may be matched by the unliterary traveler who asked how he could get to Rex Beach.

Whatever the calendar may say, the last day of one's vacation seems the shortest day of the year.

Be it ever so rumbly, there's no car stays home.

Mr. Blennerhassett Gives a Party

THERE was a great to-do in the Ben Prescott household. The sun was scarcely up, but there was an aroma of frying bacon already on the air, and Mrs. Atkinson was bustling back and forth between the stove and white scoured kitchen table with piles of flapjacks.

Mr. Blennerhassett and Mr. Prescott alternately reached for the molasses and the butter and Mrs. Atkinson, between keeping them supplied with flapjacks and crisp bacon, was working up a great appetite for herself.

Mr. Blennerhassett was appreciative.

"S'manthy, don't know's I ever et johnnie cake to beat yours," he said. "Ain't that so, Ben?"

Mr. Prescott grunted.

"All right I guess 'f I can ever get holt of a piece. Never see such a man's you be. Gobble it all up 'fore I even get a chance at it."

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled.

"Well, Ben, you get more of a chance at it than I do. What y' don't get so much of y'preciate all th' more when y' do get it. Take this trip of ours today. B'en six, seven year since any of us was down to th' beach, ain't it?"

Mrs. Atkinson plumped a fat platter of flapjacks on the table, replenished the pile of bacon, set a pan of smoking hot johnnie cake on the end of the stove where she could reach it, and sat down wiping her plump cheeks with a blue and white gingham apron.

"Glory be, I never see such eatin's you two. Hungry myself an' we want t' get a good start."

"Well," said Mr. Blennerhassett jack-knifing himself to his feet, "I'm ready when you be. Ain't goin' t'wash th' dishes, be you?"

"Yes, I am, Dan Blennerhassett. I don't hold with no woman who goes traipsin' off leavin' a sink full of dishes. Besides, it's easier when they're hot."

* *

Mr. Blennerhassett poked Mr. Prescott in his bulging ribs. "H'ist y'self, Ben. Git y'self a towel. I'll wash, you wipe an' S'manthy can put 'em away."

So in less than half an hour they were on their way.

"Wait till you see where I'm takin' you," Mr. Blennerhassett told them. "Rocks an' sand, an' trees all round an' out in front just th' ocean. Y' can look clean 'cross t' Spain. Nothin' t'hinder. They's other things too. You'll be surprised."

"What's that, Dan?" asked Mrs. Atkinson, "you say you got a surprise for us?"

Mr. Blennerhassett chuckled.

"Uh-huh, somethin' like."

It was not much later than nine o'clock when the sea came into view. The road took them along the shore, sometimes so close they could almost reach out and touch the water.

Mr. Blennerhassett peered closely ahead.

"Just 'round the next bend, as I rec'lect it, we turn off into a field an' there we be."

But they did not turn off into the field. A barbed wire fence blocked them and there were two big signs—"Keep off."

Mr. Blennerhassett stopped the car and scratched his head.

"Well," he grinned, "guess I clean forget somebody might hav' bought th' place. Looks like I surprised myself."

Mrs. Atkinson laid a hand on his arm.

"Dan," she said, "there's other places. Don't make no odds long's we're near th' water."

"Don't know," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "we'll see."

* *

There were no other places. They drove through little villages catching tantalizing glimpses of the sea and cliffs along the shore. But always there were signs. On a remote stretch of rough road that ran along a salt marsh they had to stop while a farmer lumbered out of a lane to one side with his load of marsh hay. Mr. Blennerhassett blew his horn softly from a safe distance and went by slowly, well to the side of the road. As they passed he put out a hand and waved.

"Thanks, neighbor."

Half a mile further along, Mr. Blennerhassett drew up to the side of the road.

"Folks," he said hitching around in his seat and looking back over the road, "I've got a notion things'll come out all right as they was meant t'be. Usu'lly happens so, if you look for 'em that way."

"'Bout time," said Mr. Prescott.

"Hol' y'hosses, Ben. I ain't crowin' yet, but if th' sun comes up as I kinder think it will, you'll hear this rooster flappin' an' crowin' like y'never did before. Hang on, S'manthy, goin' t'turn round."

The load of marsh hay was standing near a barn set back from the road and Mr. Blennerhassett ran the car into the yard and pulled up before a comfortable old house.

"Back in a minnit."

He disappeared behind the load of hay and all they could see was his long legs and the stubbier ones of those of the owner of the load. A mumble of voices was wafted back on the gentle breeze that blew in from the sea, and it was some time before Mr. Blennerhassett reappeared grinning and clambered into the car.

* *

"Takes a farmer t'tell a farmer," he said. "This feller said he knew what we was th' minnit he heard 'Thanks, neighbor.' Shows it pays t'be perlite even if y' don't cal'late t' get anything by it."

Arriving at the road from which the load of hay had emerged, Mr. Blennerhassett stopped the car, took down the bars, drove through and got out and put them up again. The road took them through waving stretches of wiry marsh grass interspersed with little tidal rivulets along the banks of which small crabs scuttled. There was a tang of salt on the air mingled with the sweet scent of pines which grew scrubbily along the edge of the sand dunes. The marsh gave way to sand and rocks, and beach plum bushes and bayberries lined the road. Gulls wheeled overhead and, rounding a turn, they emerged in full view of the sea on a little rocky promontory with a tiny stretch of beach at one side and a grove of alders, sumac and yellow pines at the other.

"Here we be."

Mr. Blennerhassett set about unloading the car and put Mr. Prescott to gathering drift wood. Mrs. Atkinson helped to carry the various packages to where two large boulders rested together to make a V-shaped cleft. Here Mr. Blennerhassett formed a bowl-shaped depression of beach cobbles and laid a fire of drift wood.

"Now, S'manthy," he said, chuckling. "Y'can take off your shoes an' stockin's an' go wadin' like you used to on th' church picnics. Rec'lect, d'you?"

"Dan Blennerhassett, ain't you 'shamed of y'self?"

* *

"When we goin' t'eat?" asked Mr. Prescott.

"Don't get t'prancin', Ben. We got 'nough t'feed an army. That feller was pretty good t'let us in here an' I asked him an' his wife t'come down an' picnic with us. Said he would. When they get here we'll light th' fire an' let th' stones get good an' hot, then rake out th' embers an' lay in some wet seaweed, then throw in th' lobsters an' clams an' yellow bantam corn an' sweet p'taters, cover 'em with some more seaweed an' keep th' steam in with a piece of canvas an' quicker'n y' can say Jack Robinson you'll hav' somethin' t' remember. Then I've got a big watermelon on ice. You jest wait. They said they'd be right down—here they be now."

A rickety flivver careened around the rocky, bush-lined turn in the road and squealed to a halt in a shower of sand.

Mrs. Atkinson and Mr. Prescott stared.

Mr. Blennerhassett stood at one side, a quizzical grin on his face.

It was Mrs. Atkinson who spoke first and who rushed forward to greet their visitors.

"Charity Billings, that was, as I never! An' you, Jube Stanchfield. Where'n th' world—I ain't seen neither of you since you an' Jube married an' left Tyngsb'ry—must a been nigh onto thirty year ago. Ben, are you dum'? Why don't you speak up? I— I—"

She turned to Mr. Blennerhassett. "Dan Blennerhassett, this 's your doin's."

"Well," drawled Mr. Blennerhassett, "I said I had a surprise."

G. F. L.

Notes From Moscow

Russia's Waifs Depicted in Film

THE talkies are still such a novelty in Russia that almost any sound film is certain to attract large audiences. Recently, however, a sound film with genuine claims to popularity has been shown in Moscow theaters. A very human theme is taken in the gradual reclamation of a group of street waifs through the influence of a communal children's home, where they are taught various trades. The film abounds in episodes of dramatic action: the picking of the waifs off the streets, the bold experiment of sending some of them to the children's home without guards; the occasional relapses into theft and hooliganism, the final tragic event which casts a shadow over the triumphal opening of the little railroad branch which the former waifs have built partly with their own hands. While this film would not rank among the dozen or so Russian films which might fairly be called works of genius, it is well above the average in theme and content and its appeal is strengthened by the fact that it is based on actual facts.

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Pedestrians Welcome Hose

Moscow is a dusty city in summer, despite the fact that the streets are liberally sprayed from hoses every day. Occasionally the hose-operators bestow a dash of water on the passers-by, who, instead of resenting, seem to welcome this impromptu shower-bath. But all this spraying cannot overcome the combined effect of dry weather, of loose particles of dust that are dislodged from imperfectly paved and cobbled streets and of the enormous amount of loose dirt and sand.

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Public Utilities Greatly Needed

Although there has been no general census in the Soviet Union since 1926 a recent count of the population of the cities and towns, undertaken in connection with the allotment of ration booklets, indicates a rapid growth of population, especially in industrial centers. So Moscow now has a population of 2,745,000, a gain of 35 per cent for five years. Leningrad, the second largest city in the country, has 2,228,300 inhabitants, a gain of 38 per cent for the same period. Some of the provincial towns have been growing at a still faster pace. So Sverdlovsk (formerly Ekaterinburg), the capital of the Ural region, increased in population from 133,800 to 234,000; the textile center, Ivanovo-Vosnessensk, increased from 108,700 to 162,300, while Novosibirsk, the capital of Siberia, added to its population at the rate of 64.5 per cent, Petrozavodsk, the capital of Karelia, grew by 46.4 per cent, and Kerch, in the Crimea, by 57.1 per cent. If one considers these figures of rapid growth and further reckons with the fact that Russian municipal facilities in such fields as street car service, water supply, lighting, canalization, etc., were never very adequate, it is easy to understand why the development of municipal services is today regarded as one of the first and most urgent among the administrative problems with which the country is confronted.

* *

Kulaks May Regain Rights

A decree published here on July 4 offers dispossessed kulaks, or richer peasants, an opportunity to regain their citizenship rights five years after their dispossession if during that period they have shown that they do not oppose collective farming and have proved conscientious toilers. Citizenship rights are highly prized in Russia, not so much because the majority of people care greatly for the privilege of holding up their hands for the usually unopposed candidates at Soviet elections as because a person deprived of citizenship in Russia is a pariah, deprived of food card, of a variety of insurance rights and social benefits, and of educational advantages for his children. Most of the kulaks who come under the operation of the decree of July 4 have either been exiled to the northern regions of Russia or driven out into so-called "kulak nests" on barren land outside the limits of the village or the collective farm.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Debts and Tariff

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

It requires very little provocation to make a debtor believe that his creditor is unduly oppressive on him.

The mental attitude of Europe today appears to be largely in this class toward the United States. President Hoover's suggestion of one year's vacation had a spasmodic effect for the better

If suspension of $246,000,000 for one year helps, why not tear down the tariff wall and help more on the good-will score?

The probabilities are that several times the $246,000,000 would flow to our country in purchasing our surplus products, which would add much more to the wealth of the United States in helping to restore our land values and industrial outputs than merely adding $246,000,000 to the volume of gold now held in the United States.

Memphis, Tenn. J. G. COOPER.